FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 057

24 March 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Chervov Queried on 'Phony' U.S. Zero Option AA 1
[Morozov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Mar]
U.S. Arms-Reduction Proposals Unbalanced [Kornilov] AA 2
Soviet Position on Missile Reduction Reviewed [Tanin] AA 3
PRAVDA's Bolshakov on Arms Proposals, CSCE AA 4
[PRAVDA 21 Mar]
CSCE Delegate Reiterates 1980's Peace Program AA 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Support for Nuclear Freeze Voiced in U.S. [Lyutiy] A 1
Canada Reportedly To Allow Cruise Missile Tests A 2
[Bragin in PRAVDA]
U.S. Allegations of CBW Use 'Anti-Soviet Lies' A 2
U.S. Report, Crocker Remarks [Agayants] A 2
TASS Refutation [Biryukov] A 3
'Big Lie,' U.S. Plans [Yegorov, Pakhemov] A 4
VOA Director Resigns Under Fire From Far Right [Yegorov] A 5
Reagan Uses Science Exchanges to Exert Pressure [Levchenko] A 6
U.S. Sub Collision With Turkish Ship Reported A 6

CHINA

Chinese Gymnastics Team Arrives in Moscow B 1
Sinologist Discusses Soviet Books on China B 1
U.S.-PRC Cooperation 'Threat to Global Peace' B 2

SOUTH ASIA

TASS Commentator on PDPA National Conference [Biryukov] D 1
TASS Views DRA Revolutionary Council Session D 1
TASS Observes Babrak Karmal's New Year Address D 2
Afghan Foreign Minister on Missiles Proposal D 2
Afghan Press Conference Displays Bandits, Arms [Biryukov] D 3
Afghan Writers' Union Official Interviewed D 4
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 24 Mar]
U.S., PRC Wage Undeclared War in Afghanistan [Glebov] D 4
Curbs on Afghan Drug Trade Hindered by Americans D 5
Afghan Aids: Pushtun Tribes Back People's Power D 5
[Rostarchuk in IZVESTIYA 19 Feb]
GDR Weekly Describes Ravages in Afghanistan D 7
[Tchervyakov in East Berlin HORIZONT No 10] D 7
Soviet Troops Help Afghans Repair Blown Bridge D 8
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Mar]
Mercy Mission by Troops [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Feb] D 9
Book on Service Life in Afghanistan Published D 9
[Gubarev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Feb]
Military Coup, Martial Law in Bangladesh D 10

EASTERN EUROPE

RFE Seeks More Funds, Promotes Unrest in Poland F 1
[Chugrov in IZVESTIYA 15 Mar]
Grishin Receives Poland's Kociolek for Talks F 1
Further on Solomentsev Departure From Bulgaria F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Moscow Comments on U.S. Presence in Cyprus G 1
Kovalev Views Portuguese Constitution Revision G 2
PRAVDA Views Session of Nordic Council G 2
[Kostikov, 16 Mar]
Kostandov Receives FRG Businessmen G 3
Finnish CP Honorary Chairman Awarded Order G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Sidorenko Dies in Algiers Road Accident [TANJUG] H 1
PLO Official Arrives in Moscow for Talks [INA] H 1
PRAVDA Comments on Habib Mission to Middle East H 1
[Vasilyev]
Andreyev Views USSR's Relations With Algeria H 2
Moscow Comments on Cooperation With Gulf Council [Zlatorunskiy] H 2
Moscow Hits U.S.-Inspired Plots in Iran [Sheftunov] H 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

General Leads 'Attempted' Coup in Guatemala K 1
Military Junta Established K 1
Castaneda's Trip to Cuba, Nicaragua Assessed K 1
Mexico Issues Bulletin on Cuba, Nicaragua K 2
[Kostanyan in PRAVDA 11 Mar]
Nicaragua Requests Emergency UN Meeting [Chigir] K 2
Security Council Delays K 3
TASS Cites Growing U.S. Involvement in Nicaragua [Chigir] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on Brezhnev's Activities in Tashkent R 1
Speech at Award Ceremony R 1
Award Ceremony Meeting R 4
Meetings With Workers R 4
Tractor Factory Visit R 6
AFP Reports on Kirilenko Absence, CPSU Politics R 7
PRAVDA Reports Proceedings of AUCCTU Congress R 8
16, 17 Mar Proceedings [18 Mar] R 8
18 Mar Proceedings [19 Mar] R 12
19 Mar Proceedings [20 Mar] R 16
Russian Nationalist Writings Criticized R 19
[Kulsehov in PRAVDA 1 Feb]
Kiselev, Nuriyev Address Belorussian Plenum R 22
Georgian Party Aktiv Meets on Crime Fighting R 23
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 16 Jan]
Speech by Kolbin R 23
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 19 Jan]
Shevardnadze Summary R 31
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 19 Jan] R 31
Prosecutor General's Speech R 37
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Jan]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Reports Industrial Performance in February S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 12]
Coal Minister Cites Industry Development S 6
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 7]
Briefs: Gas Production; Natural Gas Production S 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Gives Stockraising Data [No 12] T 1
Difficulties for Soviet Agriculture Surveyed T 3
Agricultural Developments for 20-22 March T 4
Kisilev, Nuriyev Discuss Agricultural Production T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Molniya-3 Communication Satellite Launched U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Further Details on Chu˛kov Funeral, Obituary V 1
Kulikov Attends Funeral V 1
Chuykov Obituary V 1
[PRAVDA 21 Mar]

CHERVOV QUERIED ON 'PHONY' U.S. ZERO OPTION

PM231625 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 82 p 3

[APN military observer V. Morozov interview with "military political expert" Col Gen N.F. Chervov under the rubric "Authoritative View": "The Phony Zero and the Real Zero"]

[Text] [Question] The West German paper DIE WELT recently wrote that the purpose of the U.S. "zero option" is to rid Europe of medium-range nuclear missiles. West Europeans are, apparently, not absolutely clear about the aim of the Soviet "zero." What is the thrust of the sides' proposals in connection with the "zero option"?

[Answer] The thrust of the U.S. "zero option," as has repeatedly been said, is that the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe should take place solely at the expense of Soviet arms. The USSR is supposed to unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles deployed not only in the European part of the USSR but in eastern parts of the country (although it should be obvious to everyone that the missiles deployed in those parts have nothing to do with the problem of nuclear arms in Europe). However, all the nuclear facilities belonging to the United States and its NATO allies are to stay, according to R. Reagan's proposals. No NATO missile and no aircraft will move from its present position.

[Question] But why do Washington's "zero option" proposals not take into account the U.S. forward-based facilities and British and French nuclear arms? Surely there is an objective need to take them into account.

[Answer] That is true. Otherwise there can be no accord. And the Americans themselves are perfectly well aware of that. If the United States is really interested in finding a mutually acceptable solution at the Geneva talks it must recognize the need for both sides to contribute to the reduction of medium-range armaments in order to fully observe the principle of equality and identical security.

[Question] Washington would appear to have overdone it this time with its phony "zero" by putting forward reduction options which it knows are unrealistic.

[Answer] Yes, there are grounds for saying that. But the USSR might just as well propose to the Americans the liquidation of all NATO members, aircraft carriers and submarines and call that a "zero option" too. And that would, incidentally, be perfectly valid since the U.S. forward-based facilities are definitely destabilizing the existing balance worldwide.

[Question] If you translate the U.S. "zero" into the language of figures, what picture do you get?

[Answer] As is known, NATO currently has medium-range nuclear devices aimed at targets in Europe. The USSR has 975. The implementation of Washington's "zero option" would mean no reduction at all in NATO's medium-range nuclear facilities, but it would more than halve the number of such devices in the European part of the USSR. This would result in a twofold-plus advantage for NATO in terms of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and a threefold advantage in terms of nuclear warheads.

The question being put to the Soviet Union is basically as follows: Either the USSR unilaterally abandons its medium-range missiles, currently deployed as a counterweight to the corresponding U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe and the nuclear armaments of the U.S. allies, or the United States will deploy about 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles in addition to NATO's existing facilities in West Europe. NATO would then have a 50-percent advantage in terms of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and virtually a 100-percent advantage in terms of the number of warheads to be carried to the target by these vehicles.

The Soviet side has already talked more than once about the unrealistic and unacceptable nature of the U.S. "zero option" which gives the NATO countries a military advantage. This U.S. proposal does not bring us a step nearer to genuine agreement.

[Question] If you were to describe once more the thrust of the Soviet concept of a genuine "zero option," what would you emphasize?

[Answer] As is known, the USSR is putting forward concrete proposals in Geneva aimed at sharply lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe without infringing any side's security interests. The basic purpose of the Soviet proposals is to achieve an agreement on the total abondonment by both sides — East and West — of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. That would be a real "zero option," fair for both sides.

If our talks partners are not ready for such radical decisions, the Soviet side proposes that agreement be reached on a large reduction of medium-range nuclear facilities by both sides (the USSR and NATO), by hundreds of units. At his meeting with representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament L.I. Brezhnev said: "For example, each side's medium-range nuclear armaments could be reduced by two-thirds or even more by 1990, on a stage-by-stage basis: the sides' arsenals would be reduced by one-third in the next few years, and then further."

U.S. ARMS-REDUCTION PROPOSALS UNBALANCED

LD231544 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 23 Mar 82

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS — The new large-scale Soviet initiatives, directed at strengthening peace and curbing the nuclear arms race, are being widely discussed and welcomed by world public opinion. Obviously alarmed by the fact that Moscow's word was heeded by millions of people in Europe, on the other side of the Atlantic and throughout the world, Washington made an attempt to put pressure on its allies and, resorting to its favorite tactic of pressure and arms twisting, to impose on the Western European NATO countries its own negative response to the USSR's proposals. It is for this purpose that the United States, according to press reports, is actively using a session of the NATO nuclear planning group currently under way in Colorado Springs (Colorado State).

The U.S. "line of pressure" on the allies was given a corresponding "propaganda backing" which pursues a dual task: On the one hand, to try to belittle the importance of the Soviet initiatives, and on the other, to mask its own stubborn unwillingness to search for mutually acceptable accords. With this aim in view, Ronald Reagan's so-called "zero option" is being intensively publicised in Washington. The implementation of this option could, allegedly, "strengthen European security." But what does this "option" mean, if it is translated into the language of figures?

At present, NATO possesses 986 units of medium-range nuclear systems on targets in Europe. The USSR possesses 975 units of such armaments. Implementation of the American plan would mean that the number of medium-range nuclear means possessed by NATO would not be diminished, whereas the number of such means in the European part of the USSR would be reduced by more than half. As a result, NATO would have more than a double advantage by the number of delivery vehicles of medium-range nuclear weapons and a three-time advantage by the size of nuclear ammunition.

Such is the "equation" made in Wasington, which is being published as "just". It is clear to any unbiased person that obvious is the attempt to upset the existing rough balance of medium-range nuclear armaments between NATO and the Soviet Union in Europe, thus changing in U.S. favour also the overall global strategic balance.

In other words, the USSR is being pressed to disarm itself unilaterally in face of the unabating military threat from the West. It is a lop-sided, even absurd position.

Both Washington's pressure on the NATO partners in Colorado Springs and its continuing attempts, using the tactic of the big lie, to discredit the Soviet initiatives and avoid serious discussion of problems, attest to the fact that the present U.S. administration apparently gives priority not to the curbing of the arms race but to the rapid implementation of bloated military programmes, including the thoroughly militaristic NATO decision to station in Western Europe new American missiles. It is a dangerous course!

SOVIET POSITION ON MISSILE REDUCTION REVIEWED

LD232234 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Viktor Tanin commentary]

[Excerpts] The peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech to the Soviet trade unions conference have provoked wide response in the world. This reaction is to be expected, writes our commentator Viktor Tanin. The world's population is profoundly alarmed. In fact, it is not enough to say that the international situation is acute and complex today; it causes anxiety for the future.

This situation results from the irresponsible and adventurist policy -- let us be frank -- of Washington. The new and hardened supporters of the cold war and of the dangerous balancing on the brink of real war are playing with the destinies of mankind. And it is a criminal game. It can be said firmly that the U.S. policy, aimed at further worsening the international climate, at speeding up the arms race, at destroying normal relations between states, promises nothing good to any people, including of course the peoples of Europe.

It is known that the Soviet Union and the United States have been negotiating the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons at Geneva since 30 November. At present the negotiations have been suspended, but already their first stage suggests caution.

In fact, let us compare the parties' positions. For the Soviet Union, the position is clear. Our country is ready to accept a three-fold reduction of the two parties' nuclear arsenals existing in Europe and reserved for Europe. The Soviet Union can go further -- to reach an understanding on the complete evacuation from the continent of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

What is the position of the American side? It has so far been avoiding serious discussion of these questions, and even more avoiding their solution by putting forward the absurd demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, labelled in Washington, as if in mockery, the zero option.

Now the Soviet Union is not abandoning hope of reaching a reasonable agreement based on the principles of equality and the identical security of the parties. Better still, our country is doing everything to contribute to it, in words and deeds.

The new Soviet proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet trade unions conference are precisely motivated by the wish to facilitate and equitable agreement on a substantial reduction of the nuclear means of both sides.

I will recall these proposals. To give an example, the Soviet leadership has decided to proclaim unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. We are freezing the quantitative and qualitative levels of armaments of this type already deployed in this region. The replacement of old missiles, the SS-20, is suspended.

What will be the duration of this moratorium? It will remain in force either until the attainment of an agreement with the United States on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons intended for Europe on the basis of equality and identical security, or until such a time as the U.S. leaders, disregarding the security of the peoples, proceed to practical preparations for the deployment in Europe of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

Over and above the unilateral moratorium, the Soviet Union has decided to make a further step showing its will for peace and its faith in the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement. As Leonid Brezhnev stated, our country intends -- provided there is no further worsening of the international situation -- to reduce on its own initiative and beginning this year a certain number of its medium-range missiles.

These decisions by the Soviet leadership are a further vivid confirmation of a real peaceful spirit and of the good will of our country. At the same time, Leonid Brezhnev thought it his duty to warn clearly: If the governments of the United States and their allies in NATO carry out, in disregard for the peoples' aspriation to peace, their plans to install hundreds of new American missiles in Europe, a different strategic situation could arise in the world bringing a further real menace from the United States for our country and its allies. This would force the Soviet Union to take measures in retaliation which would put the other side in an analagous situation including directly, United States territory. This should not be forgotten.

PRAVDA'S BOLSHAKOV ON ARMS PROPOSALS, CSCE

PM231557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] The world press is animatedly commenting on work at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the speech delivered there by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Even the bourgeois mass media are noting that the concern of the Soviet state and the CPSU for increasing Soviet working people's well-being and for extending and deepening socialist democracy is organically combined with a consistent struggle for peace, the peoples' security and disarmament. The new peace initiatives set out in L.I. Brezhnev's speech are described by the foreign press as "the start of the USSR's biggest, broadest peace offensive."

A Signal From Moscow

Foreign newspapers are currently publishing front page commentaries on the Soviet proposal to impose a unilateral moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR, to halt the replacement of old missiles by newer ones and, unless the international situation is further exacerbated, to reduce a proportion of its medium-range missiles.

Observers stress that this cannot be regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of the USSR. After all, if the United States and its NATO allies flout the peoples' will and still embark on the implementation of their plan for deploying hundreds of American missiles in Europe targeted on the USSR, then as L.I. Brezhnev stated -- and foreign news agencies are singling out these words -- this would force the Soviet Union to "adopt retaliatory measures which would place the other side, including the United States itself -- its own territory in an analogous position." Those who chase the chimera of military superiority over the USSR should not forget this.

Interest in the new Soviet proposals is tremendous because the broadest masses are now more clearly aware than ever before of the threat of war and of the destruction of human civilization.

In recent years they have become aware of this danger not only by virtue of facts that have become known on the monstrous U.S. buildup of the arms race, but also by virtue of the hawkish appeals by Reagan administration spokesmen and their public arguments about the "possibility of a winnable nuclear war" and the permissibility of a "limited nuclear conflict."

The direct reaction to this monstrous demagoguery has been mass demonstrations by fighters for peace and nuclear disarmament, which have gripped Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia. In our time the struggle for peace is taking place not only in the city streets and squares. It is proceeding beneath the vaults of Western Europe's parliaments and even under the dome of the U.S. Congress, where more than 140 congressmen have already come out in favor of a freeze on Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals. But even this does not suit U.S. ruling circles, first and foremost the military-industrial complex, for which the present Washington administration acts as a fixer. The administration makes no secret of the fact that it would like to achieve a situation where the established approximate parity of strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the United States would be changed in the U.S. favor. That is an illusion. Nonetheless it is entertained at the highest level in the United States.

The USSR's concern for its own defense is regarded by the present American administration as an "unyielding approach" and even a "desire to achieve military superiority over the United States." There are no grounds for such assessments. Nonetheless Washington keeps circulating militarist pharisees' statements to the effect that Moscow is "giving no signals" as to its readiness to go halfway to meet U.S. initiatives.

This refers, in particular, to Reagan's proposal of 18 November last year. The proposal amounts to the elimination of all medium-range Soviet missiles in exchange for the cancellation of the well-known plans for the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. In his speech at the Trade Union Congress, L.I. Brezhnev called this "initiative" an "absurd demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament described in Washington, as if in jest, as the 'zero option.'"

Recently the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward proposals aimed at the attainment of a reasonable accord based on the principles of equality and identical security for the sides. Detailed Soviet initiatives in this sphere were set forth during L.I. Brezhnev's FRG visit last November, and later -- in February at L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council, in several of his replies to letters from members of the peace movement, and in the course of the Moscow talks with Finnish President M. Koivisto.

As you can see, Moscow can hardly be reproached with not "signaling" its desire for peace. The same cannot be said for Washington. In effect, it has rejected all Soviet initiatives out of hand.

Commenting on the new Soviet initiatives, West Germany's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG wrote the other day: "The measures proclaimed by the Soviet leader must be regarded as a SIGNAL [last word printed in boldface type] (my boldface -- V.B.). Here decisive significance is attached to the political desire to reach agreement with the United States on nuclear arms limitation and reduction."

Yes, Moscow has given a signal. But Washington is once again pretending to see nothing and hear nothing and will therefore make no answer. That is how one can describe the initial reaction to the new Soviet initiatives by President Reagan, who, without even having familiarized himself with their meaning, hastened to declare that they contain nothing new and "do not go far enough."

The only thing that now worries the U.S. administration in connection with our new peace initiatives is the question of how to "prevent the Soviet Union from winning the propaganda war in Europe, where the growing antiwar movement threatens to weaken the North Atlantic alliance." This reaction indicates only one thing -- the United States is today playing the part of the state doing most to threaten world peace. And the peoples of the world are drawing the appropriate conclusions.

After Madrid

The unrestrained adventurism of the "political cowboys" across the ocean sometimes leads to a situation where certain international forums, organized in the seventies during the process of formation of detente, and a number of agreements reached, on the basis of which relations were built between countries with different social systems, become increasingly reminiscent of ruined ranches from the period of the opening up of America's wild west.

The United States and a number of its NATO allies tried to turn the Madrid meeting of states which took part in the CSCE into something of the kind.

Under the false slogan of the "defense of human rights" (false because the Western powers do not mean by this concern for human rights at home, but use it as a smokescreen for interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs), the United States all but wrecked a similar meeting in Belgrade a few years ago. The present administration is following the same path, but more openly. Highly typical in this respect is the speech by M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation in Madrid, devoted almost entirely to a demand for the immediate release of Polish internee B. Geremek, leader of Solidarity's group of experts and a fervent anticommunist who, in the course of "scientific" missions to France and the United States in the sixties and seventies, underwent training in anticommunist centers, including a Zionist Masonic lodge in Paris.

Assessing Geremek's activity, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote the other day that he was one of the chief initiators of Solidarity's contacts with "those political circles in the West which helped the trade union to fight the socialist system in Poland." And Mr Kampelman, evidently confusing the Madrid meeting with a Masonic lodge, is demanding that a socialist state grant freedom of action to this enemy of socialism! Those are the "rights" which the United States is concerned to defend!

More. On 15 March a press conference was held in the U.S. State Department by A. Holmes, deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, who contrived, in complete accordance with the present administration's practice of shifting the blame onto the innocent party, to accuse the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of bringing the Madrid meeting to an impasse and causing its suspension until November. "As in the past," Holmes lamented, "the Soviets tried to focus attention on disarmament and military detente." What a crime! The United States, together with its allies, concentrated on wrecking the discussion of those questions on the pretext of events in Poland. Moreover, judging from Holmes's statement, they intend to utilize the fall session in Madrid in similar vein. Of course, it was no accident that Washington's Madrid "show" under the "human rights" slogan coincided with numerous anti-Polish and anti-Soviet acts -- from the "sanctions" imposed by the United States and a number of EEC countries to the endless expansion of subversive radio broadcasts. A U.S. State Department spokesman declares that this, as it turns out, constitutes implementation of the Helsinki accords! This distorted logic is now, alas, current in the highest echelons of American diplomacy.

However, all this operates against the West European countries too. Let us cite just one figure -- the fulfillment of orders from socialist countries provided, until recently, about 2 million jobs in West European countries. This is no small figure, when there are 10.7 million unemployed in the Common Market countries alone!

What will become of these 2 million people, if under U.S. pressure more and more new sanctions are adopted and meetings like Madrid, instead of being used for the elaboration of new agreements on economic cooperation, disarmament and security in Europe, are turned into "cold war" forums? The Western countries' delegates should think hard about this before returning to Madrid in November.

Built on Lies

The English poet Alexander Pope said: "Anyone who lies does not realize how difficult his task is, since he will have to lie 20 times more to support the first lie." These words spring to mind now that the United States is launching a huge campaign of slander, lies, deceit and provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua and the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala and other Central American countries.

Having begun with the "first lie," that revolutionary movements in Central America are not the natural reaction of the region's people to the crimes of bloody reactionary regimes but merely "one manifestation of support for international terrorism" on the part of the USSR and Cuba, the U.S. administration was forced to seek "proof" of this support. That meant lying again; there was no proof, so they had to invent it. Faked "photos from space" appeared, by means of which they tried to persuade American journalists that the CIA had finally succeeded in discovering the supply "routes" by which Salvadoran rebels are supplied with Soviet weapons. The lie was so crudely manufactured that not even the provincial newspapers fell for it. Then they started talking about "Cuban advisers," allegedly being sent to El Salvador from Nicaragua in their thousands. In response to Cuba's demand for proof to be produced, official State Department spokesmen once again had to lie and prefabricate. Then they launched the fabrication about the "infrastructure" being created by the Nicaraguans for commanding and supplying weapons to the Salvadoran rebels. To confirm this story, they even provided a real live Nicaraguan for a press conference at the State Department in Washington. This Nicaraguan stated that the "admissions" which suited the State Department had been obtained from his under torture. When State Department chief Haig ran out of "arguments" of his own, he even seized on foreign forgeries, like the photograph of "Sandinista atrocities" in Nicaragua published in LE FIGARO magazine. They were atrocities, but the picture was taken under the Somoza regime. So? Was there an explanation? No. The Washington liars care nothing for public derision. They even manage to avoid apologizing for their slander to the leaders of sovereign states, obviously believing that lies are as much their "sacred right" as the brandishing of the "big stick" to intimidate peoples relunctant to fulfill their will.

U.S. ruling circles needed all these monstrous lies for one purpose: to conceal the real — by no means mythical -- interference in Central American countries' affairs, U.S. interference. It has recently become known that the CIA received $19 million with Reagan's personal blessing for subversive operations against Nicaragua. The United States is training gangs of surviving Somoza supporters for an invasion of that country's territory. Hundreds of millions of dollars have already been invested in weapons deliveries to the bloody Salvadoran junta, which is perpetrating monstrous crimes against its own people. U.S. warships are drawn close to the shores of Nicaragua and El Salvador. It is openly stated inthe U.S. Congress and the American press that America is on the threshold of a "new Vietnam."

In these conditions the Nicaraguan Government decided to introduce a state of emergency in the country and mobilize all the people's forces to rebuff a possible armed invasion of its territory.

Nicaragua adopted this extreme measure because the United States, while continuing for appearances' sake the talks with Mexico (they took place this week with the participation of Secretary of State Haig) on a "peaceful settlement" of the region's problems, is in essence putting forward terms which nullify all the peace proposals put forward by Nicaragua, Cuba and Mexico, supported by the Soviet Union.

As people in Latin American countries note, the "preparation of armed aggression in Nicaragua is an integral part of American imperialism's overall strategy in Central America and the Caribbean, whose aim is to eliminate democratic governments and suppress national liberation movements in the region."

Obviously here too the Reagan administration is gambling not on resolving problems at the conference table but on brute force. A dangerous gamble, but one which is, unfortunately, dominant in Washington's approach to all aspects of international policy, a gamble doomed to inevitable failure.

CSCE DELEGATE REITERATES 1980'S PEACE PROGRAM

LD210040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1608 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Brussels, 20 Mar (TASS) -- The international committee for European security and cooperation is continuing its session in the Belgian capital.

A. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the Council of the Union at the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out that the foreign policy of the USSR that was formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress, the peace program for the eighties, is a condensed expression of the will of the entire Soviet people. The Soviet Union is putting forward a clear, concrete and just plan for nuclear disarmament in Europe, a plan that excludes infringement on the security of any party and represents a willingness not only for immediate agreement on full bilateral rejection of all types of medium-range missiles trained on European targets but also a readiness to free the continent completely from tactical, as well as medium-range, nuclear weapons.

The head of the Soviet delegation criticized the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to hamper the solution of this problem of cardinal importance by using any occasion or pretext to undermine the efforts to curb the nuclear arms race in Europe. He reminded those present of the new Soviet peace initiatives that were presented on 16 March by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR FREEZE VOICED IN U.S.

LD231524 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 23 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent R. Lyutiy]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar, TASS -- A representative public forum was held in the U.S. Congress building on March 22, the forum discussed the resolution tabled at the Senate and House of Representatives the other day urging the United States and the Soviet Union to come to an agreement on freezing nuclear weapons arsenals and subsequently reducing them by both sides. The resolution co-sponsored by noted American Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield has been supported by already more than 170 legislators both from the Democratic and the Republican Parties, as well as former Vice-President of the United States Walter Mondale, former Secretaries of State Edmund Muskie and Dean Rusk, former Ambassadors of the USA to the USSR Averell Harriman and George Kennan, prominent religious and public figures.

Addressing the forum, Senator Kennedy said that all over the country Americans were voting at their rallies for freezing nuclear arsenals. It is necessary to stop treating nuclear conflict as an acceptable possibility. Senator Kennedy condemned the theoreticians of war gams in the present administration who are working on plans of such a nuclear war in which it is allegedly possible to emerge victorious.

The senator accused the Reagan administration of doing nothing to establish arms control. The talks on medium-range nuclear means in Europe have been deadlocked, he said, while talks with the Soviet Union on a reduction of strategic nuclear weapons have not been even started.

In recent weeks the efforts to freeze nuclear arsenals have assumed the scale of a national movement, which mirrors the sincere striving of representatives of all sections of the population to put an end to the insane build-up of nuclear arms, Senator Alan Cranston said. Increasing numbers of Americans are sick and tired of seeing the administration's inaction, and they do not wish to put up with it.

Cranston has strongly criticized the openly negative stand taken by the Reagan administration on the resolution on freezing and reducing nuclear weapons arsenals. Deplorably he said, the figures who wish to deliver the world from the danger of nuclear destruction are labelled as "extremists" by those who are seeking the deployment of more accurate and effective means of destruction, the struggle for reducing the threat of destruction of our civilization is rejected by them as "radical" or "utopian," while they dare to describe as "realism" a further build-up of the nuclear arsenals, which are already millions of times as destructive as the bomb which razed Hiroshima to the ground.

Already more than 150 members of the House of Representatives have put their signatures under the resolution of Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield, said Congressman Edward Markey.

Many people in the Pentagon and the White House, Markey said, are naive to believe that we can survive a nuclear conflict, that we are allegedly able to wage a nuclear war "rationally" and use the nuclear weapons as an instrument of our foreign policy. Fortunately, the American people do not believe these fairytales. Businessmen, lawyers, medical men, religious figures, students of colleges, local legislators and many other people across the country are joining their efforts in the campaign for putting an end to the arms race.

Markey described the American administration's reaction to that movement as "disappointing." The congressman said that he was absolutely unable to understand how attempts at halting the arms race may be, as Secretary of State Haig said, "a bad policy in the field of arms control." It is even more difficult to understand how the build-up of the arms race can be a "good policy in the field of nuclear arms control."

Addressing the hearings at the House Foreign Affairs Committee, former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown expressed regret over the fact that the Reagan administration has so far failed to start talks with the Soviet Union on a cut in strategic weapons. He described as a "mistake" the attempts of the administration to link the opening of talks with questions which have nothing to do with them. This policy, Harold Brown stressed, deprives the United States of a change to improve its own security. He pointed to the exceptional importance of achieving positive results at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and warned that failing that, a serious political crisis would emerge in relations between the United States and Western Europe. Harold Brown said that widespread in Western Europe is the opinion that Reagan's foreign and military policy is primitive and dangerous.

CANADA REPORTEDLY TO ALLOW CRUISE MISSILES TESTS

LD241034 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar TASS -- Reports to the effect that secret American-Canadian talks are being held in Washington on the possible use of Canada's territory for the trials of American cruise missiles which can carry nuclear weapons has produced an impression of a bomb explosion in Ottawa's political circles, PRAVDA's correspondent in Ottawa Nikolay Bragin writes.

The parliamentary commission for foreign policy and defence issues wound up its session in the Canadian capital the other day. The session was addressed by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark Macguigan and Minister of National Defence Gilles Lamontagne. Neither of them said a word about the Washington talks, and it was only after the closing of the committee session that the secretary of state for external affairs declared that Ottawa had agreed in principle to meet the Pentagon's demands. "Even the most pro-American-minded bourgeois press media of Canada were forced to admit that the behind-the-state deal of turning Canada's territory into 'a gigantic range for testing cruise missiles' has nothing to do with that country's true national interests."

It is known, the commentary stresses, that the Canadian Government has repeatedly declared its intention to have nothing in common with such plans of Washington. Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau put forward the idea of "nipping the nuclear weapon in the bud." Realistically-minded Canadians cannot help asking the reasonable question: How do these statements tally with Ottawa's consent to American cruise missile tests in Canada.

"In the opinion of objective observers in Ottawa, no political party of Canada can disregard nowadays the will of the people for peace."

U.S. ALLEGATIONS OF CBW USE 'ANTI-SOVIET LIES'

U.S. Report, Crocker Remarks

LD232040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration has published yet another stinking anti-Soviet lie. Following the malicious television documentary entitled "rain of terror," which was shown as is known by the ABC network in December last year, an official report of some 31 pages has now been published which is intended to prove the unprovable: That the Soviet Union allegedly has, over the past 7 years, more than once made use of some sort of chemical weapon in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

Gary Crocker, a high-ranking State Department official and a past master of all sorts of dirty insinuations, declared at a press conference that Moscow, so it goes, is making wide use of an unknown, invisable, mysterious toxic substance from which the freedom fighters -- as is the custom in the White House to refer to the remaining Pol Potters, the Afghan bandits and other counterrevolutionary riff-raff -- are dying in agony. All these blood-chilling conclusions in the report, according to Crocker, are supported so he says, by facts, documents, testimony from witnesses, etc. However, as is known, lies have short lives, and Washington's latest lie, dreamed up from nothing, is doomed to failure. It was fabricated with the sole purpose of covering up with a smokescreen of anti-Soviet bleatings the feverish preparations unleashed by the Pentagon for increasing the arsenals of chemical weapons, and at the same time of heightening the war psychosis being kindled by the Reagan administration.

London's THE TIMES, the NEW STATESMAN and the U.S. mass media have more than once published material refuting the inventions of the anti-Sovietists. This material was also contained in a report prepared by a group of UN experts convened under U.S. pressure, who indeed found no evidence proving the use by the Soviet Union of toxic substances. It is absolutely clear that all these hypocritical methods and base propagandist tricks were required by Washington in order to disorient the world public and to present it with the fact of the implementation of its multibillion-dollar chemical rearmament program. The interests of all peoples of our planet, including Americans, urgently demand a red light to the arms race, going off in yet another extremely dangerous direction. Chemical mass destruction weapons should be immediately banned.

TASS Refutation

LD231546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1439 GMT 23 Mar 82

["Disinformation -- For the Sake of What?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar (TASS) — U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has launched another propaganda attack to justify the course which Washington has taken toward implementing its multibillion program for rearming the U.S. Army. He has submitted a report to Congress which slanderously claims that, allegedly, according to "proof" that Washington has at its disposal, chemical and toxic substances of "Soviet production" were used initially in Laos, then Kampuchea and finally in Afghanistan.

What sort of "proof" is this? Is it really possible that Washington has at last managed to hit on something that differs from the soap bubbles it has been blowing all over the world for months now to prove what cannot be proved?

Nothing of the sort. The old fabrications, with which people are already fed up to the teeth, are being used as "evidence," as is the testimony of routed Pol Pot men, anti-Soviet elements and emigres who have been subjected to suitable brainwashing at the hands of CIA agents and other U.S. special services. (S. Thompson), a professor at Georgetown University, described how this was done a few days ago in a talk at the Smithsonian Institute. He stated, among other things that the Pol Pot men who could fabricate the "proof" which the State Department needed had been promised payments of $30,000 each.

And now there are attempts to present "evidence" which has been obtained in this manner -- in other words these generously prepaid lies — as "proof" of the anti-Soviet inventions about which so much fuss is being made in Washington.

Is this not an example of the unscrupulousness of those circles in the United States who are trying to impute their own criminal actions to the USSR. It is no secret that if any one has used chemical weapons in Asia, it was the United States. It happened in Vietnam and in Kampuchea. And it has happened in Afghanistan. This has been reported on repeated occasions, and with irrefutable evidence, by the Kabul press.

Washington, notes the TIMES OF INDIA, accuses the USSR of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, without being in the least discomfited by the fact that they did not put forward a single piece of trustworthy evidence to support these accusations. The assertions of the U.S. administration that Vietnamese troops allegedly use chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos is just as unfounded. It is perfectly obvious, stresses the paper, that the numerous accusations levelled at the USSR of using chemical weapons were necessary to Reagan in order to reduce hostility about the policy of elaborating this weaponry which he himself is pursuing.

Those are the facts. The latest round in the anti-Soviet hullaballoo undertaken by Washington is nothing but an attempt to conceal its own dangerous plans and actions connected with the production and deployment of the new generation of chemical weapons, primarily in the countries of West Europe. This is why the Reagan administration continues its policy of misinformation on the question of chemical weapons. The persistance with which this policy is being conducted and the participation in the slanderous campaign by the leaders of the State Department, the Pentagon and the other departments bear witness to the U.S. administration's aspiration to transfer preparations for a chemical war to a practical plane. This is the conclusion which unprejudiced observers draw from the slanderous campaign unleashed by Washington.

'Big Lie', U.S. Plans

LD231818 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 23 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Yegorov and Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has sent a report to Congress on chemical war in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan which is another anti-Soviet fabrication. The report contains utterly mendacious assertions, alleging that "Soviet-made" poisonous chemicals were used in recent years in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. These concoctions were fabricated on the basis of "accounts" given after certain treatment to CIA agents by "witnesses" from among the remnants of Pol Pot men and other defeated antigovernment gangs in these countries. Special groups of "experts" of the State Department and the Pentagon also gathered "necessary evidence."

According to American press reports, the "evidence" is regarded with ill-concealed mistrust even in the United States itself. The newspaper Washington POST, commenting on the report, writes in particular that its emergence is explained by scepticism due to weak evidence, brought about by the previous representations of the State Department on that issue.

The publication of the State Department's report attests to the continuation by the Reagan administration of the line of misinformation on the question of chemical weapons. The stubbornness with which the line is being pursued and the participation in this slanderous campaign of heads of the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon and other departments attests to the Reagan Government's intentions to move into a practical plane preparations for chemical warfare, including production of new types of chemical weapons. This conclusion is made by all unbiased observers.

The U.S. administration worked out and submitted for consideration to Congress a five-year programme of building up American chemical arsenals which, according to preliminary estimates, will cost seven billion dollars.

It lays special emphasis on the development of new types of these inhuman weapons -- binary nerve ammunition. Construction of a chemical complex to produce them is in full swing in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. A 155-mm artillery shell with a binary charge has already been adopted for service. Development of a binary bomb, "Big Eye", is nearing completion.

At present, more than 3 million units of chemical ammunition are stockpiled at American arms depots in the territory of the United States, in Western Europe and Japan. These barbaric weapons are far from being a mere "ballast" but were already repeatedly used. During the Vietnamese adventure alone, about two million Vietnamese fell victims to the poisonous "Agent Orange" used by the Pentagon.

Along the channels of U.S. special services, poisonous substances got into the hands of anti-Afghan terrorist gangs which used American-made chemical bombs and grenades against Afghan civilians. Reports appeared more than once in the foreign press attesting to the fact that the Salvadoran junta's troops during punitive operations against El Salvador's patriotic forces repeatedly used U.S.-made ammunition stuffed with toxins.

In the light of these facts, the State Department's report cannot be assessed otherwise but as Washington's another big lie intended to distract world public attention from the U.S. dangerous preparations for chemical war.

VOA DIRECTOR RESIGNS UNDER FIRE FROM FAR RIGHT

LD232330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2108 GMT 23 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar (TASS) -- James Conkling, the director of "Voice of America, has resigned according to the Washington POST.

His resignation had been expected here for some time in connection with the acute internecine squabble which had broken out within the editorial setup at Voice of America and in the International Communication Agency, to which the radio station is subordinated.

On becoming head of Voice of America last summer, Conkling at once set a course of sharply stepping up anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda. He conducted a purge of the editorial apparatus, as a result of which some 10 leading officials whom he did not like were forced to resign.

However, recently, Conkling himself has been under fire from ultrarightwing circles, which accuse him of not being keen enough in carrying out the Reagan administration's instructions in the field of propaganda and of being very slow in turning the Voice of America into an "effective" organ for psychological warfare against the Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba and other countries.

It is reported in press circles that a number of ultrarightwing congressmen demanded Conkling's resignation. Congressman J. LeBoutillier spoke with ICA director C. Wick the other day and demanded that the situation in Voice of America be "put right."

Conkling tried to fight for his position. To this end, he forced one of the most reactionary commentators, P. Nicolaides, who was "at home" in the ultrarightwing circles of the Reagan supporters, out of the editorial side of Voice of America. He also opposed the appointment of another extreme rightwinger from Florida, a certain M. Thompson, to the post of director of the Political and Planning Department of Voice of America, obviously fearing that the latter would be a dangerous rival.

All this exhausted the patience of the ICA leadership, which decided to ask Conkling to resign.

REAGAN USES SCIENCE EXCHANGES TO EXERT PRESSURE

LD231846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Yu. Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar (TASS) -- The Reagan administration intends to continue using international scientific and technical cooperation as a tool for pressure in conducting U.S. foreign policy. This is shown by a message from the White House to Congress on the administration's activity in this area.

Thus, dealing with the state of scientific and technical exchange with the Soviet Union, the U.S. President embarked on a shameless distortion of the facts, asserting that the blame for the lamentable situation in this field lies with the USSR.

However, it is well known that these links became one of the first victims of the course taken by the U.S. ruling circles in the mid-eighties [as received] to fan international tension, for confrontation with the Soviet Union and for preparation for war. At first President J. Carter sharply restricted them under the pretext of events in Afghanistan, and the administration of R. Reagan which replaced him in the White House virtually eliminated these contacts altogether. Even the message notes that it is the U.S. Government, on the personal instruction of the present master of the White House, which unilaterally announced at the end of December last year the refusal to renew a number of bilateral agreements with the USSR in this area.

Moreover, the document lets it be understood directly that the administration, as before, will attempt to use the question of scientific exchanges to exert political pressure on the Soviet Union.

In the light of all these facts, R. Reagan's "regret" at the extremely low level of scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union sounds particularly hypocritical. For, as the authors of the message were forced to admit, "such cooperation could be invaluable for the entire world." "It is not difficult to imagine the problems which could be solved as a result of close collaboration by the two major scientific and technical powers of the world," the document stresses.

U.S. SUB COLLISION WITH TURKISH SHIP REPORTED

LD231726 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 23 March, TASS -- The U.S. atomic submarine "Jacksonville" collided with a Turkish merchant ship in the Atlantic, not far from the coast of Virginia. According to reports of representatives of the United States Navy, the submarine which was on the surface at the time of the collision was not damaged.

CHINESE GYMNASTICS TEAM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW231425 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The Chinese gymnastics team has arrived in Moscow to participate in the Moscow News Cup international gymnastics tournament which will begin on 26 March. Gymnasts from more than 40 countries have been invited to attend this tournament, which is regarded as second only to the world championship tournament. The last world championship tournament was held in Moscow last autumn and the Soviet men's team won.

Chinese gymnasts were evaluated highly at that world championship tournament held in Moscow. They won two gold, four silver and two bronze medals. After the tournament, (Zhang Jian), coach of the Chinese men's gymnastics team, said: We believe that expansion of sports contacts between the USSR and China will become a good foundation for improving relations between the two countries and promoting mutual understanding.

SINOLOGIST DISCUSSES SOVIET BOOKS ON CHINA

OW240555 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Dear listeners, the second all-Soviet sinologists conference was held in Moscow not long ago. The conference pointed out that Soviet sinologists have recently made remarkable achievements in their comprehensive study of China. It is worthy of attention that a trend of systematically studying the Chinese economy, foreign policies, nationality affairs and other issues has been formed and developed among Soviet sinologists. The conference also attached great importance to the study of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Our station reporter has interviewed Musin, a Soviet sinologist who participated in the conference, and talked with him on this subject. Their conversation follows:

[Question] A large number of books have been published in our country on the history of the development of Soviet-Chinese relations. These books deal with Soviet-Chinese relations before and after the victory of the people's revolution in China in October 1949. Can you point out the most significant among these books?

[Answer] Soviet-Chinese relations have always been one of the central issues among Soviet sinologists. This issue is reflected in the following books written by Soviet sinologists: An Introduction to the Contemporary History of China by Soviet sinologist Yafimov, An Introduction to the History of Modern China edited by Soviet sinologist (Berevertayev) and The Contemporary History of China from 1917 to 1970 collectively written by members of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. However, The Relationship Between the Soviet Union and China written by Soviet sinologist (Achinlov) gives the fullest and most comprehensive elaboration of relations between the two countries.

[Question] Can you point out some of the significant recently published books?

[Answer] Soviet scholars have written many serious and comprehensive books on Soviet-Chinese relations after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Among those published recently, one book which deserves attention is Soviet-Chinese Relations from 1945 to 1978 written jointly by (Borisov) and (Chernyakhov). In writing this book, the authors made use of many documents and records issued by the Soviet Union and China, books and papers written by Soviet and Chinese writers, as well as writers of other countries, materials published in both Soviet and Chinese papers and periodicals, and materials supplied by Soviet experts who had the experience of working in China. All the facts listed in this book have proved beyond all doubt that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China conforms to the fundamental interests of the two countries and also to the interests of peace, democracy and socialism in the world.

However, Soviet sinologists have also written other books probing Soviet-Chinese relations. Among these the following should be noted: The Leninist Policy of the Soviet Union Toward China written collectively by members of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Two Decades of the People's Republic of China and Two Kinds of Policy, and Three Decades of the People's Republic of China and Three Kinds of Policy written by (Kapitsa), The History of Trade and Economy Between the Soviet Union and China from 1917 to 1974 written by (Starkovskiy), and many others.

[Question] Can you discuss other works on this subject, such as memoirs published in our country?

[Answer] Books such as memoirs are certainly of great interest to the study of Soviet-Chinese relations. The writers of these books are Soviet military and nonmilitary experts who worked in China during the period of the struggle for the people's liberation or after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Among these writers, I can point out Soviet Marshal Chuykov, General Cherepanov, General (Kaliyev), as well as (Prakodatov), (Kozlov) and others. In their own memoirs, they wrote about their recollections of the glorious chapters of the history of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China and revealed the true internationalist nature of Soviet fraternal aid for the Chinese people.

Finally, I would like to say that it has been clearly proved by Soviet scholars in their study of Soviet-Chinese relations that the Soviet people have made every effort to restore friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

U.S.-PRC COOPERATION 'THREAT TO GLOBAL PEACE'

GF101440 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 8 March carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Cooperation Between the United States and the PRC is (?Causing Concern)". Stating that reports from Beijing indicate that the U.S. and PRC leaders have recently been supplying arms to Pol Pot groups in Thailand and Kampuchea against the Kampuchean Government, the radio claims: "By supplying arms and various kinds of technical aid to the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the United States and the PRC aim at halting progress in that country and bringing to power individuals who have brought the biggest disaster on Kampuchea in its history. This is essential in realizing U.S. and PRC [word indistinct] aims in Asia."

The radio notes that in cooperation with the United States, the PRC leaders are also extending moral and material support to the enemies of the Saur revolution in the DRA. It adds: "These leaders are extending support to counterrevolutionary forces based in Pakistan. Currently the PRC is allocating funds and consignments of arms to Pakistan. The PRC attaches great importance to Pakistan within the framework of its aggressive plans for the Asian Continent. The policies of the supporters of Mao Zedong parallel U.S. imperialism's policy in other fields. For instance, Beijing has strongly supported Washington's plan to turn Western Europe into a U.S. missile base and to deploy the neutron bomb on it as well. Beijing has also been supporting Washington's moves to create tension in other areas in the world."

Stressing that the Middle East and the Indian Ocean constitute an example, the radio argues that in return for PRC support Washington is reinforcing the PRC's arsenals. The radio concludes: "Cooperation between the United States and the PRC is a great threat to global peace and to the security of the peoples."

TASS COMMENTATOR ON NATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 19 Mar 82

[By TASS commentator Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- World public attention was attracted recently by a major event in the life of the Afghan people, the national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which closed in Kabul a few days ago. The delegates of this forum were flesh of the flesh of the Afghan people, those who during the difficult years of rule by the royal and Daoud regimes were waging selfless struggle for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the Afghan working people, those who were persecuted and put into prison, those who are today in the vanguard of the struggle of their people to uphold the gains of the April Revolution and to build a new life.

The main aim of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, after the strategic goal of its first programme was reached -- the gaining of political power and choosing a national-democratic road of development -- was to define and formulate new tasks of the party under the conditions of the present situation in Afghanistan and around it.

Characterising these tasks, formulated in the conference-approved action programme, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, said: "We are guided by a simple and clear aim -- to make our people happy and our homeland prospering. Therein lies the essence of the April revolution and all the activities of the PDPA." It was stressed at the conference that Afghanistan has everything necessary for doing away with backwardness in a comparatively short period of time, to boost the national economy and culture and raise the living standards of the people.

It is no secret to anyone that the PDPA has to tackle these noble tasks under no easy conditions when imperialist and reactionary circles continue their undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. The Kabul forum stressed that one of the top-priority lines of activity of the party and state bodies is to smash completely the armed counter-revolution, to consolidate securely people's power at the local level and to establish a lasting civil peace throughout the country.

It was again stated at the forum of the ruling party that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan remains committed to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and to the provisions of the U.N. Charter and that it is determined to continue efforts to look for peaceful ways of settling international problems and, specifically, holding talks with Afghanistan's neighbours -- Pakistan and Iran.

In its importance, the national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan transcends by far the bounds of Afghanistan, and it is not fortuitous that its results have met with a broad international response. Consistent actions in defence of peace in and beyond the region, promotion of detente and cooperation have been and remain a firm principled line of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA.

TASS VIEWS DRA REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD202040 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 20 Mar, TASS -- A scheduled session of the highest body of state authority in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan -- the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan -- was held in Kabul today. It was chaired by general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

The session discussed and approved the results of the activity of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over the period since the preceding session, endorsed the draft plan for the socio-economic development and the draft budget of the country for the new year.

Addressing the session, Babrak Karmal expressed confidence that the decisions taken by the council would be successfully implemented.

TASS OBSERVES BABRAK KARMAL'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

LD212204 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 11 Mar, TASS -- General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal made an address to the people of Afghanistan in connection with the setting of the new year according to the Afghan Calendar. He dwelt on the country's achievements in the implementation of the social and economic development plan and emphasized the great significance of the National Fatherland Front.

The Afghan leader pointed to a great success of the national conference of the party whose results will promote the strengthening and deepening of the socio-economic gains of the people.

The Afghan People's Armed Forces, people's militia and the security service, the message says, dealt a strong blow on the enemies of the April revolution with the aim of ensuring peace and tranquility in the country but the enemies continue resorting to terroristic actions.

The people of Afghanistan, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, raised the banner of struggle for the construction of a new society. Those who are striving to put obstacles to this struggle will be defeated, the Afghan leader stressed.

Babrak Karmal touches upon the question of Afghanistan's foreign policy. This policy, he says, relies on the principles of peace, peaceful coexistence, lessening of international tension, non-alignment, friendship and mutual cooperation with peoples and countries on the basis of the respect of independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. This policy meets with support and approval of all progressive forces of the world, the message says.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON MISSILES PROPOSAL

LD232104 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 23 Mar, TASS -- The new peace proposals of the Soviet Union made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions testify to the Soviet Union's and Soviet leaders' genuine concern for strengthening peace and averting the threat of war, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in a talk with [word indistinct] correspondent Ravil Musim.

These proposals, he stressed, have evoked far-ranging support of all people of good will and all sensible politicians because they meet the interests of mankind. Only those who are indifferent to the destinies of peace and humanity can ignore them, he added.

The decisions of the Soviet Union to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European USSR and its intention to reduce on its own initiative a certain number of its medium-range missiles as early as this year unless there is another aggravation of the international situation opens a realistic prospect for achieving agreement on this question, the foreign minister pointed out.

Afghanistan as a country lying in the region riparian to the Indian Ocean, he continued, has displayed particular interest in Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on reciprocal restrictions on naval activities and on extending confidence measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those areas of them where the busiest shipping routes pass. The implementation of these proposals would make it possible to create vast zones of peace in the world ocean. We wholeheartedly support these proposals because their implementation would lower the level of military activities in the seas, remove the threat to the independence and sovereignty of the coastal states, and help to ensure the safety of shipping, Shah Mohammad Dost said in conclusion.

AFGHAN PRESS CONFERENCE DISPLAYS BANDITS, ARMS

LD192330 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Mar, TASS — A group of counterrevolutionary bandits, who were captured arms in hand on Afghanistan's territory, answered today questions of newsmen at a press-conference which was sponsored by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their stories expose the mendacious anti-Afghan campaigns in the West and are the best rebuff to the patrons of bandits and murderers.

A certain Amir Jan, born in Kabul Province, crossed the border into Pakistan four times, secretly bringing weapons from that country to bandits.

He had attended terrorist training courses in Parachinar village near Peshawar. The instructors at those courses, Amir Jan said, were four Americans, five Saudies and three Chinese. "Main attention was devoted to acts of sabotage: methods of blowing up bridges and setting buildings on fire." After training in the camp of murderers Amir Jan took part in setting a school on fire in Kabul Province, in an attack against a people's militia post, in robbing passenger buses.

Kari Mohammed Sharif had a higher "rank". He was in charge of setting up an underground network of the "Jamiate Islamiye Afghanistan," repeatedly crossed into Pakistan. He was arrested together with his accomplices by the security services with the assistance of local inhabitants.

A bandit named Gafar did not attend terrorist courses. Being a member of Abdul Razzak's gang, which has been recently routed in Kapisa Province, he used as a cover the title of a "Moslem law expert", passed "decisions" on the murder of the peasants, who refused to assist the bandits, gave orders who of the toilers of villages should be plundered, passed decisions on destruction of schools so that children should not learn there. The self-styled "judge" acted on the orders of Hekmatiar, the chief of the "Hezbe Islami" grouping.

An exhibition of foreign-made arms, which were confiscated from the bandits sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad, has been mounted in the hall of the press-conference.

The press conference was also addressed by a member of the gang which operated near Kabul -- Mohammed Gol. The man, who voluntarily surrendered to the authorities, called on all Moslems, who remain in the gangs, to return to peaceful life and work for the benefit of their homeland's bright future and for the sake of their children.

The statement by security services of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was read out at the press-conference, resolutely condemns the actions of the imperialist strategists of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. It stresses that the people of the republic will not forgo a single of the gains of the April Revolution, notwithstanding any intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

AFGHAN WRITERS' UNION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD231848 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS -- Head of the Writers' Union of Afghanistan Asadulla Habib made a call to workers in culture of all countries to cure those who are arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries that are destroying schools, libraries, museums.

In an interview published in the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on March 24, the prominent Afghan writer said: "The weapons that were given to Afghan counterrevolutionaries are trained on those who bring knowledge to people -- on teachers, doctors, writers, poets. Just as medieval barbarians, the bandits that are sent into Afghanistan from abroad are setting on fire schools, institutes, libraries, are destroying museums and monuments of history and culture of the Afghan people."

Asadulla Habib said that the counterrevolutionaries destroyed the Nangarhar University, burnt down the Library Laghman, sacked a museum and archeological excavations of Buddhist temples in Khadd. Attempts were made to explode the mausoleum and mosque Hazrat Ali in Mazarisharif that are sacred for Moslems the world over.

"Are those who are counterrevolutionaries aware that weapons coming from the USA, Western Europe, China kill Afghan children whose only 'fault' is that they went to school? "Asadulla Habib said.

Do those who sympathize with the struggle of the so-called "Afghan refugees" realize that in the arsenals of bandits there are chemical agents manufactured in the USA and that tens of pupils of the "Ariana" lyceum in Kabul were poisoned with them in the summer of 1981?

The Afghan writer urged all honest people to help the Afghan people protect the motherland and freedom against mercenaries of international reaction that unleashed the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

U.S. PRC WAGE UNDECLARED WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

OW240547 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] On the occasion of Muharram in Afghanistan, imperialist and Beijing media have stepped up their provocative propaganda, alleging that the Soviet Union has invaded and occupied Afghanistan. In this connecion, station observer Glebov writes:

The slanders dished out by Washington and Beijing propaganda media on Soviet-Afghan relations have become ever more preposterous. At the same time, however, they have avoided mentioning any facts that are obvious to all. In April 1978, the United States launched an undeclared war against Afghanistan because it was shamed into anger after its aggressive plot in Afghanistan failed as the result of the victory of the Afghan revolution. Beijing leaders who willingly serve as imperialism's running dogs have also dragged China into this dirty war. Afghanistan's independence was thus directly threatened by reactionary forces' long-term conspiracies and armed interventions from the outside. In this situation the Soviet Union had to comply with the Afghan Government's earnest request and help it repulse the aggressors from abroad. In accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan Treat of Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation and Article 51 of the UN Charter, the Soviet Union sent a limited number of troops to Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have pointed out more than once that the limited number of Soviet troops are used only to hit back at armed intervention from abroad. In addition, they have stated many times: The Afghan Government holds that there will be no need for the limited number of Soviet torops to remain in Afghanistan and they will withdraw as soon as the cause for Soviet troops being stationed in the country is eliminated.

Washington and Beijing are well aware of this point. However, U.S. imperialism does not want lasting peace and stability in various parts of the world. For this reason, it does not want to create conditions for the withdrawal of the limited number of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. U.S. imperialism has deliberately created confusion in this region, and its lackeys in Beijing also have been unwilling to lag behind in this regard. Entrusted by the United States, Beijing leaders are spending a large sum of money on carrying out an undeclared war against Afghanistan. U.S. imperialism has charged China with the task of training and arming mercenary bandits and counterrevolutionaries and then sending them to Afghanistan to carry out sabotage and terrorist activities. These anti-Afghan bases were first set up in Pakistan, and now such bases have also been built in China's Xinjiang. Bandits trained and armed in Pakistan and China have invaded Afghanistan through mountain trails and have committed various terrorist acts and atrocities against local people. This has aroused indignation among the Afghan people.

Special representatives from Beijing often travel to the United States to ask U.S. imperialists for instructions and to coordinate operations. Then, high-ranking representatives from the upper-echelon leadership in Beijing went to Pakistan to coordinate with the Pakistani reactionary clique in operations against Afghanistan and transmitted instructions to them. Judged from all angles, Ji Pengfei visited Pakistan also for the same purpose.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan, for which U.S. imperialism and Beijing leaders should be held responsible, still goes on. This war is accompanied by false propaganda alleging that the bandits against Afghanistan have made achievements and won victories. By such allegations, they are attempting to impress on people that the Afghan counter-revolutionary degenerates seem to be coming to power in Afghanistan and that the reactionary forces seem to have won the support of people throughout the world. This is a sheer fabrication by U.S. imperialism and Beijing leaders who describe their fantasies as reality. With fraternal, internationalist support from the Soviet Union, Afghans have been successfully repulsing the aggressors from the outside, building a new life and overcoming a backwardness inherited from a feudal system.

CURBS ON AFGHAN DRUG TRADE HINDERED BY AMERICANS

LD171818 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 17 Mar, TASS -- Afghan security forces confiscated a large batch of contraband opium -- over 200 kilograms -- on Monday, said Aziz Vahab Koristan, chief of the Interior Ministry's anti-narcotics service.

After the April Revolution the Afghan authorities toughened measures to curb drugs trade, he told a TASS correspondent.

But American officials holding offices in relevant U.N. agencies create serious obstacles to their efforts, he added. Under their pressure, financial aid for the purpose coming to Afghanistan from the U.N. was reduced from $260,000 in 1980 to $150,000 in 1981. Many officials of anti-narcotics agencies have been called off from the Pakistani-Afghan border area, not without pressure from the Washington administration which uses secret drug traffic routes for arms supplies to counter-revolutionary units.

AFGHAN AIDE: PUSHTUN TRIBES BACK PEOPLE'S POWER

PM110951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Rostarchuk "Letter From Kabul": "The Bandits Did Not Pass"]

[Text] The details of an armed clash between a detachment of representatives of the Pushtun Afridi tribe and a large bandit formation of Afghan counterrevolutionaries have become known in Kabul. It happened near the Pakistani population center of Landi Kotal.

The Pushtun Afridi tribe, which numbers approximately 400,000 people, lives on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistani border on the approaches to the famous Khyber Pass. As long ago as October last year the elders of a number of Afridi tribal clans, during a meeting with party and state leaders of the Afghan border province of Nangarhar, expressed a wish to cooperate with the PDPA and the DRA Government. They assured the governor of the province of the tribe's readiness to defend the April revolution's gains. "We will not allow anyone to attack our brothers in Afghanistan," the elders asseverated.

In the region of Landi Kotal a gang of Afghan counterrevolutionaries several hundred strong recently left the Pakistani city of Peshawar and headed for the Khyber Pass across Afridi territory. However, the bandits failed to reach the border with the DRA. They were stopped by elders of the tribe, who voiced displeasure with the fact that this detachment of rebels armed to the teeth with American and Chinese weapons had encroached upon tribal territory without the permission and against the wishes of its members, who do not want to participate in the undeclared war against the fraternal people of Afghanistan.

The bandits replied with gunfire. A battle ensued, in which the gang was routed. Jirgahs (councils of elders) were held in the tribe's clans and also in Landi Kotal which angrily condemned the banditlike actions of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries being protected by the Pakistani authorities and armed and financed by Washington and Beijing. The jirgahs resolved not to allow gangs of rebels to cross the tribe's territory in the future and demanded the expulsion of the counterrevolutionary rabble from Peshawar.

The decision of the elders of the Afridi tribe received broad support among other Pushtun tribes too. A few days ago a combat detachment of the (Durkheyl)-Mohmand tribe put to flight three Basmachi groups subordinate to the so-called "Hezge Islami" of Hekmatiar, who tried to penetrate the republic's territory by way of the regions where it is settled.

At the same time a big response has been elicited among the Pushtuns, particularly those living on DRA territory, by the PDPA Central Committee appeal to Pushtun tribes adopted at its seventh plenum (December 1981). In this appeal the DRA party and government guarantee the Pushtun tribes a peaceful life with full respect for their traditions and customs. It invites to a constructive dialogue those who are still under the influence of the propaganda of local and international reaction. They are urged to rise to the defense of the April Revolution's gains and to defend their motherland against mercenaries and enemies of the Afghan people. The truth about the Afghan revolution and the policies and practical deeds of the PDPA and the DRA Government are meeting with ever-increasing support and understanding among the Pushtun tribes.

Sulayman Laeq, DRA minister for nationalities and tribes, spoke about this in conversation with your correspondent. Mutual understanding is constantly being strengthened between representatives of the people's power and the Pushtun tribes living in the country's southern border regions. Of course, these tribes are still being subjected to intensive ideological indoctrination on the part of agents of local reaction, as well as the American, Chinese and Pakistani special services, particularly when they wander onto Pakistani territory during their nomadic migrations.

But the facts indicate that the elders of many Pushtun tribes have now gotten to the heart of the perfidious policy of the imperialists, hegemonists and their hangers-on. Thousands of members of Pushtun tribes and clans are returning to their old homes in Afghanistan. Hundreds of tribal elders come to Kabul to meet with PDPA leaders and the DRA Government and to offer their cooperation without any preconditions.

I will also point out, the minister continued, that the draft law on local organs of power -- jirgahs or councils -- which is being discussed by our people also receives a very positive assessment among the Pushtun tribes, since the very idea of jirgahs is a traditional one for them and is close to their way of life. The Pushtun tribes have also approved of the creation in the DRA of the National Fatherland Front, whose work is now being developed in the country's provinces. For the first time in the history of Afghan society the Pushtun tribes are able to participate in the activity of a mass nationwide organization. The elders of Pushtun tribes have expressed the wish to participate in its work.

I frequently have occasion to visit the provinces where the Pushtun and other tribes live, Comrade Laeq said in conclusion, and I have developed the firm conviction that the majority of the tribes will cooperate with the people's power. They are seeing for themselves with every passing day that the PDPA, the DRA Government and the people's power are really guarding the tribes' interests and are prepared to guarantee their peaceful life with full respect for their traditions and allegiance to Islam. This is precisely why an ever-increasing number of tribes are forming militia detachments to guard the southern borders.

GDR WEEKLY DESCRIBES RAVAGES IN AFGHANISTAN

AU121339 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 10/1982 pp 16, 17

[Vladimir Tchervyakov report: "Standing the Test in Andahar: Meetings at an Afghan Provincial Capital"]

[Excerpts] (Ahtar Mamad Alimi), PDPA first secretary, did not complain at our meeting that he must often interrupt work to talk with visitors about their concerns. Visitors bring all kinds of information; glad or sad tidings, complaints and many questions. The secretary concludes: "Many uncertainties arise at the local level because the truth about the April Revolution has not yet reached every village, not to mention every individual and because not everyone yet has a clear-cut idea of PDPA objectives and tasks in the second stage of the revolution. The enemy who tries to exploit the great backwardness of vast strata of the population and entanglement in historically outdated concepts connected with this backwardness is penetrating this gap. Through their people the counterrevolutionaries are spreading lies about the revolutionary power, slandering the policy of the PDPA and defaming party officials and active party members in the villages.

"The more people learn what the revolutionary power does, the more actively they support it. The counterrevolutionaries feel this. Hence it is no accident that they are trying to foil all projects of the PDPA provincial committee and of the governor. We open new schools and the counterrevolutionaries set them on fire; recently a sixth school went up in flames. We try to help the peasants irrigate the fields; the counterrevolutionaries fill in the canals. We dispatch agricultural technical equipment to the villages; the counterrevolutionaries put it out of operation. In some agricultural districts, this year's harvest was collected under the protection of armored troop carriers because the counterrevolutionaries terrorized the peasants.

"And when they destroy a hospital," the secretary noted, "we rebuild it, working on our day off, Friday. In your country this is called a subbotnik. This is something new for Afghanistan."

The district center of (Pandshwai) was unexpectedly attacked by a strong counterrevolutionary gang. As it turned out, the attack had been thoroughly prepared a long time ago. The counterrevolutionaries were not only equipped with pistols, rifles and submachineguns, but also with antitank guns and superheavy machineguns. Their objective was to physically destroy the leading local cadres, party officials and the most active party members of the district and to terrify the populace to prevent it from further cooperating with the new power.

The forces were extremely unequal. Many people were killed, including five members of the PDPA district committee, including Secretary (Aminullah Silab). Residents evacuated the district center fearing another attack. Many waited in Qandahar for the protection and help of provincial authorities.

We learned the details of these tragic events 1 hour later during the operational conference of the"south" zone, directed by Colonel (Askar), a member of the Revolutionary Council and commissioner of that zone, which we were permitted to attend. We discussed what measures should be adopted to restore revolutionary power in (Pandshwai).

Dr (Abjani), the governor, who had just returned from the district center where he had chaired a special commission, briefly described the situation. Of the public buildings, 70 percent had been destroyed. The house where the district chief lived and where his office was located was blown up by the counterrevolutionaries, and so were the bridges. Two schools, an old and a new one, burned down. Hospital doors and windows were broken. The agricultural administration where the defenders fought the bandits to the last man was completely destroyed. This is where (Aminullah Silab) also fell into the hands of the counterrevolutionaries. They buried him alive up to the chest, cut off his ears and nose, put out his eyes and scalped half of his head....

The city was almost completely dead. Only 16 people remained there. They reported roads and plantations had been mined. Nobody could collect the harvest. The residents did not want to accept help from commission members because they were afraid of more retailiatory measures. An 80-year old woman had been killed before their eyes by the counterrevolutionaries because she gave water to captured party members.

It would be naive to assume that the bandits have completely withdrawn. Everyone realized that he must make a decision. One of the submitted proposals -- to transfer the district center to another locality closer to the troop unit garrison -- was rejected for one reason: it would have implied moral defeat for the revolution.

It was decided to definitely retain the district center in (Pandshwai). (Ahtar Mamad Alimi) stated that he had been confirmed as new district committee secretary to replace the murdered official and that he was ready to go to (Pandshwai). (Dr Abdjani) was enjoined to fix dates for the construction of new schools and, if possible, to organize instruction there until that date, to repair the hospital and to select a building for the chief of the rural district. (Abdullah Baki), the commander of the people's militia administration of Qandahar was made responsible for rendering practical assistance in forming a new unit for the defense of the revolution in (Pandshwai). (Mir Tohmas), the commander of the army corps, stated that for the initial period he would dispatch reinforcements to the unit in view of the extraordinary situation.

And something else was decided, that the PDPA members would be the first to go to (Pandshwai).

The news that revolutionary power has been restored in (Pandshwai), that all district institutions are functioning and that the situation was back to normal reached me when I was back in Moscow.

SOVIET TROOPS HELP AFGHANS REPAIR BLOWN BRIDGE

PM051053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Kabul, 2 Mar (TASS) -- Bandits blew up a bridge on the Panjshir River in Kapisa Province, near the small town of Golbahar. By this sinister act they sought to intimidate the inhabitants by leaving Golbahar without food or fuel. The blowing up of the bridge caused rage and indignation among the population. Together with detachments for the defense of the revolution and the people's armed forces, the inhabitants routed the gang, ensuring calm and peace in the area.

The question of restoring the destroyed bridge arose at once. Some of the area's population were in a disastrous situation. Soviet servicemen fulfilling their international duty in the DRA came to the assistance of the workers, employees and peasants.

Officers and men of the Soviet army, shoulder to shoulder with Golbahar residents, restored the bridge in a very short space of time. Outstanding ability and skill was displayed by officers Aushev and Kuskov, Sergeant Tarasov, Privates Gurin, Bratanov and Akhmadov and others. The elders of Golbahar repeatedly expressed admiration of the Soviet servicemen's rapid, skillful work. The first trucks carrying food and clothing crossed the bridge to tumultuous applause from people living on both sides of the mountain river. This bridge, (K. Gafur), one of the most respected senior residents of Golbahar said at a rally, will now remain forever a bridge of friendship and fraternity between Soviet and Afghan people and of sincere respect for the great land of the Soviets, which came to our aid in difficult times.

Mercy Mission by Troops

PM071505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Help Arrived in Time"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Feb -- A band of thugs trained to kill, bomb and burn buildings at a special camp in Pakistan under the leadership of U.S. and Chinese instructors infiltrated the territory of the eastern Afghan provinces of Ghazni and Paktia. They made nighttime raids on peaceful settlements, perpetrated villainous acts and blew up and burned down houses in a fit of malice toward the people of revolutionary Afghanistan. The bandits, known criminals who had fled to Pakistan fearing the wrath of the people, killed dozens of innocent people, burned down entire settlements and left many children, women and old men homeless. As a result of a successful operation by the people's armed forces the gang was smashed. Only a few managed to escape. Their victims needed housing, clothing, medicines and food.

Soviet troops discharging their international duty in the DRA offered to deliver emergency supplies. Despite snowdrifts, ice-covered mountain passes and road and bridges destroyed by the bandits, a convoy of trucks headed by Major Beleskiy and Lieutenant Stepanov set off for Paktia. It was a tough journey. The supplies had to get there in time, but the road was under fire by surviving mercenaries hidden on mountainsides and in gorges. Military drivers Sergeants Sultanov, Mikhaylov, Tadeshvili and others displayed courage and heroism. Help arrived in time.

The welcome the convoy received in the middle of the province was moving and unforgettable. Children, old men and members of the people's militia and detachments for the defense of the revolution came to meet the Soviet troops. With tears of gratitude in their eyes the inhabitants accepted the aid they so desperately needed. Everywhere one could hear the words "friendship -- OK!" on the lips of the ordinary working people.

Commenting on this episode in the young republic's life, the paper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ writes: "A friend in need is a friend indeed. This proverb is perhaps the most popular in Afghanistan at the moment. Whenever imperialism and reaction's mercenaries try to place obstacles on our revolutionary path we feel the firm hand of friendship and fraternity extended by the Soviet Union."

BOOK ON SERVICE LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN PUBLISHED

PM061611 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Book review by Vladimir Gubarev, holder of a USSR state prize, under the rubric "Bookshelf": "Afghan Stars"]

[Excerpt] The series "The Writer and His Times," issued by the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House, enables writers to tell the general reader about events they have witnessed almost as promptly as in magazines. The first publications in this series have already won popularity.

One recent book in the series [Footnote: Timur Gaydar, "Under Afghan Skies: From a Military Correspondent's Notes" (Pod Afganskim nebom: iz zapisok voyennogo korrespondenta), Moscow, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House, 1981] is by PRAVDA's Timur Gaydar. Apart from the title "Under Afghan Skies," it has the subtitle "From a Military Correspondent's Notes," and that is evidence that the book was born only recently and bears the imprint not of past events but of events now taking place. The author travels the roads of Afghanistan together with Soviet servicemen, his keen, attentive gaze analyzing the changes taking place in the life of the people who turned to their great neighbor for help.

From the first meeting in the plane transporting people, mail and urgent freight to the last evening which the military correspondent passed among his airmen friends, the book recreates images of our contemporaries. They have different natures, destinies, dreams, but what they have in common, what unites Lt Igor Ivanov, Engineer Sergeyev and Major Gaynutdinov, is the awareness that they are fulfilling their international duty.

The modern army means discipline, a high level of training and devotion to the cause of the party and people; but over there, in Afghanistan, it also means tremendous courage. Timur Gaydar was also with Afghan Army units taking part in the elimination of gangs. He tells of the feats of ordinary Afghan guys. They take up arms to defend the freedom which is so precious to them against their former masters who have entrenched themselves nearby -- over the Pakistani border. At twilight the bandits make their way along mountain tracks, burst into villages, burn, kill and wreak vengeance, sowing fire and death in their wake.

That is why "a Soviet motorized infantry battalion stands in a ravine in the gray mountains, covering Afghanistan from the east. The battalion has dug itself into the earth and stone, installed firing positions and communications trenches, erected observation posts on the heights and laid out communications and is prepared for any surprises." The author spent his last evening before his return home in this battalion. The bright stars -- they do shine brightly in the mountains -- shone above the tents, and the writer thought how the soldiers had matured in these difficult conditions: tired, dusty, splendid in the special way of experienced servicemen.

Timur Gaydar ends this book with a letter sent by some wives to their aviator husbands serving together in an aviation subunit: "Dear husbands...: Do not worry about us. All is well with us, we are working and raising the children. But whatever we are doing, we do not forget you for a moment, and we sense in our hearts that things are sometimes difficult for you. May our love, our loyalty help you to overcome all difficulties...."

...The political worker read the letter by the campfire and all the off-duty airmen and mechanics gathered round. Above them the stars shone in the skies of present-day Afghanistan, whose purity these people were safeguarding. And we, the readers, are grateful to the writer who sat at that distant campfire as an envoy from us all.

MILITARY COUP, MARTIAL LAW IN BANGLADESH

LD240652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0635 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Delhi, 24 Mar (TASS) -- A military coup has taken place in Bangladesh. The Indian PTI news agency reports that the military has seized power in the country. Parliament has been dissolved and martial law imposed throughout. The constitution is no longer in effect. The closure of all government offices and banks has been announced in Dacca.

Lt Gen H.M. Ershad, the head of the military administration, appeared on Bangladesh radio today and appealed to the people of the country for tranquillity and order. He also appealed to the country's armed forces to cooperate with and assist the new administration.

RFE SEEKS MORE FUNDS, PROMOTES UNREST IN POLAND

PM231531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[S. Chugrov article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "The Radio Saboteurs' Patrons"]

[Text] As America's Washington POST newspaper writes, Radio Free Europe in Munich is broadcasting to Poland 19 hours a day. Only 19 hours, the newspaper laments, due to the lack of resources! The radio saboteurs' American patrons have long been proposing the appropriation of at least an extra $15-20 million for an urgent program of modernization of the Munich studio and the hiring of extra employees.

RFE, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, aims mainly at splitting the PZPR and undermining the authority of Poland's party and state leadership. The American espionage department has instructed RFE's Polish section to set the party against the army and the state and Poland against the other socialist countries, and to slander the supporters of the socialist system in Poland, members of the Military Council of National Salvation, the Soviet Union and Poland's other true friends.

It is not surprising now that the radio slanderers' American patrons are so concerned about pouring dollars into the subversive center.

GRISHIN RECEIVES POLAND'S KOCIOLEK FOR TALKS

LD231450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, headed by the first secretary of the committee, Comrade Kociolek. There was an exchange of information on the activity of the Moscow Gorkom in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the work of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

FURTHER ON SOLOMENTSEV DEPARTURE FROM BULGARIA

LD232238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Correspondent (Valeriy Makeyev) report]

[Excerpt] Sofia -- The visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ended today. During the 6 days, the workers of the towns and villages of Bulgaria gave the delegation a warm and cordial welcome. These meetings took place at industrial enterprises, agrarian-industrial complexes and institutes and public organizations. During the visit detailed conversations were held with the leadership of the National Assembly and the People's State Councils in the Zagora and Burgas Okrugs. The warm and cordial reception on hospitable Bulgarian soil was yet further evidence of the profound respect of the Bulgarian people for the Soviet people, the CPSU and its foreign and domestic policy. Several hours ago the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was given a warm send-off home at Sofia airport.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESENCE IN CYPRUS

NC232135 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Public opinion in Cyprus is watching with apprehension the rise in U.S. military activity in Cyprus. As reported by newspapers, the Pentagon has transferred to Cyprus a significant part of the equipment that had hurriedly been withdrawn from Iran. The press also reports that the British military bases are gradually being transformed into U.S.-NATO bases. The U.S. radio-technical stations aimed at the socialist countries are being established and furnished with modern equipment. U.S. military presence in Cyprus is due to a large extent to Britain's privileged position in the island, the United States' docile ally.

The point is, writes our commentator, that for many years Cyprus was under the British colonial yoke. However, under the pressure of the Cypriots' national liberation struggle, which had grown strong, in 1960 Britain was compelled to agree to the declaration of Cyprus independence. However, at the same time it imposed on it the Zurich and London agreements which limit Cyprus' sovereignty and on the basis of which Britain was given the right to have the so-called sovereign military bases on the island. More openly, the imperialist substance of the Zurich and London agreements was expressed in the white papers of Britain's Conservative government which were published in 1959. It is clearly declared in the white papers that in the future Britain will keep for itself full sovereignty over its military bases in Cyprus because these are indispensable to satisfy British strategic needs. Not only this. These documents stressed with rare cynicism that since British military demands had been fully satisfied they had agreed to transfer the island's sovereignty to the Republic of Cyprus.

However, the Cypriots people do not tolerate the neocolonial bonds and with complete self-denial are waging a struggle for the full independence of their fatherland, to rid Cyprus of foreign military bases and troops.

All the world has heard of the proposals for Cyprus' demilitarization made by Cypriot President Spiro Kiprianou from the rostrum of the first meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. However, the British Government has pretended that it knows nothing about these proposals. Why do the British and also the American military not leave Cyprus? The island's geographic position, which is very near the Middle and Near East countries, pulls them. Now that this area has been declared a zone of vital U.S. interests, Cyprus' significance in imperialism's strategic plans has grown even more. The United States has wanted to transform Cyprus into an unsinkable NATO aircraft carrier in the eastern Mediterranean for a long time, so it can threaten the liberal Arab people who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

As recently as 1974, with the pretext of ridding the Suez Canal of mines, the United States established marine contingents of telecommunications and technical experts in the British bases on Cyprus. By doing this it circumvented the agreements on the status of these bases. Recently Washington sought to establish its own spy planes in Cyprus. Now, as the Cyprus newspaper NEA reports, plans to establish one of the largest points of the U.S. telecommunications systems at the Akrotiri airbase are being mentioned. The Cyprus press does not rule out the fact that the Pentagon has already included the island in its plans as a support point for the Rapid Deployment Force, taking into consideration the island's advantageous geostrategic position.

It is well known that the United States, without any restriction, is using the British radar and electronic monitoring stations at Cape Greco and at the Troodhos waters [as heard] for spying purposes. There are reports that the Pentagon is making efforts to establish its own military installations in the northern part of Cyprus.

After all the evidence that has been put forth we cannot help but reach the conclusion that the United States is attempting to attract Cyprus into the plans of its militarist preparations in the Mediterranean area. However, Washington should be aware that the Republic of Cyprus implements a nonaligned policy and its government and the people seek the island's demilitarization. This is clearly mentioned in the special resolution the House of Representatives passed on 22 July 1979. The Cypriots are determined to continue the struggle for the eradication of the foreign bases on Cyprus' territory, for the island's complete demilitarization. In this struggle the Cypriots have the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our commentator concludes.

KOVALEV VIEWS PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION REVISION

LD231946 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Excerpt] Portuguese public opinion is following with great disquiet the enormous efforts of the ruling Democratic Alliance [AD] to ensure that the revision of the 1976 Constitution is geared totally toward suiting the interests of the rightwing parties. To this end the AD resorts to psychological pressures, to manipulating public opinion and to making all sorts of promises to certain Socialist Party [PSP] leaders. With the help of the latter the AD hopes to put together the two-thirds parliamentary vote that it needs, and currently lacks.

The hopes pinned by the AD on establishing a secret agreement with the PSP would seem to be coming to fruition. At least one of the AD leaders, Freitas do Amaral, prime minister and minister of defense, in a recent speech in Guimaraes openly spoke of his satisfaction at the agreement reached with the PSP on amendments to the Constitution which are fully in keeping with the interests of the AD parties, particularly with regard to winding up the Council of the Revolution, limiting the powers of the president of the republic and laying down new guidelines for the economic foundations of Portuguese society.

From these words of Freitas do Amaral it can also be inferred that the AD intends, with the help of the PSP, to secure even more advantages. These advantages concern, first and foremost, the complete erasing from the text of the Portuguese Constitution of any reference to socialism as the ultimate goal of the development of society; and, secondly, to see that the nationalizations will no longer be regarded as a definitive and irreversible process.

At present it is possible that, under the influence of its leadership headed by Mario Soares, a section of the PSP may give in to the pressure of the rightwing forces. In the view of the political parties and social organizations that have remained faithful to the ideals of the 25 April revolution, this would be tantamount to the socialists joining the rightwing camp.

However, the balance of forces within the PSP, and especially the balance of forces in Portugal as a whole, give reasons for confidence in the ability of the country's progressive forces to prevent such a turn of events. There is mounting resistance within the PSP to the plans of capitulating to the right. As to the situation in Portugal as a whole, all signs show that the majority of the Portuguese people are vigorously in favor of preserving the basic gains of the April revolution as enshrined in the Constitution.

PRAVDA VIEWS SESSION OF NORDIC COUNCIL

PM231523 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 16 Mar 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent M. Kostikov: "Jubilee Session"]

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Mar — The 30th jubilee session of the Nordic Council -- consultative organ of the parliaments and governments of the Nordic countries — was held in the Finnish capital at the beginning of the month.

The items on the agenda related to the development of cooperation among the countries in the economic, cultural and scientific spheres.

Despite the council's statutory rule not to discuss foreign policy problems, one way or another they do tend to be discussed. The latest session was no exception. Icelandic representative S. Gestsson proposed that the taboo on discussing foreign policy issues and security problems at the Nordic Council be lifted. North Europe is not what it was 30 years ago. The situation in the region has changed, he said. Therefore Nordic countries' parliamentarians ought to discuss the question of a nuclear-free zone in north Europe. The Nordic Council was also urged by Faroe Islands representative E. Patursson and Finnish Parliamentary Deputy I.C. Bjorklund to act on questions of the struggle for peace.

The Nordic Council was meeting at the same time as the representatives of the Nordic countries' trade unions, also in Helsinki. In their appeal to the participants in the Nordic Council session the trade unions particularly stressed the complexity of the economic situation in their countries. Capital investment in industry continues to decline. Judging by the latest figures, it is 5 percent down in Denmark, 2.5 percent down in Finland and an average 1.5 percent down in Norway and Sweden. The Nordic countries have "achieved" an unprecedented level of unemployment, which is running at over 750,000.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMEN

LD231416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received eminent representatives of FRG business circles, including the chairman of the supervisory council of the Krupp concern, Beitz, and the chairman of the Scheider board and had a conversation with them on the further development of economic links. The conversation took place in an atmosphere of goodwill.

FINNISH CP HONORARY CHAIRMAN AWARDED ORDER

LD232030 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Peoples' Friendship Order to Ville Pessi, honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Finland.

The decree signed by Leonid Brezhnev says that the order was awarded to Ville Pessi in recognition of his "big contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union and on the occasion of his 80th birthday".

SIDORENKO DIES IN ALGIERS ROAD ACCIDENT

LD241224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Algiers, 24 Mar TANJUG -- The Algerian press reported today that Aleksandr Sidorenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, had died in Algiers in a traffic accident.

Sidorenko, who is considered one of the eminent Soviet academicians and who earlier was minister of geology in the Soviet Government, was paying an official visit to Algeria.

It has not been made clear when Sidorenko was killed and in what circumstances.

PLO OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

JN221131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar (INA) -- 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and official spokesman, arrived here last night on a visit of several days to the Soviet Union.

Palestinian sources said that Abu Mayzar will hold talks with officials in the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause and on means to develop the PLO's relations with the Soviet Union. The Palestinian official will hold a press conference at the PLO office in Moscow tomorrow when he will deal with the current developments in the occupied Arab territories and the tense situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the Zionist buildup along the Lebanese borders.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON HABIB MISSION TO MIDDLE EAST

LD180636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2215 GMT 17 Mar 82

["Dangerous Mission" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (TASS) -- The trip by the U.S. President's special envoy Philip Habib to the Middle East took place on the eve of Tel Aviv's threats to mount a fresh incursion into the southern regions of Lebanon, to oust or destroy Lebanese and Palestinian refugees living there, Aleksey Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA today.

An armed fist is concentrated on the frontier of Israel and in the enclave controlled by Tel Aviv's puppet Haddad, and Israeli agents have caused a number of explosions in Beirut and in other regions of the country. Tel Aviv has made threatening statements to Syria, the PLO and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon.

In this connection, many people are asking the question: Does not Habib's trip serve only as a cover for Tel Aviv's plans?

The American envoy tried to convince the Arabs that the "key to peace and war" in the Middle East allegedly lies in Washington's pocket, and only their joining As-Sadat's course without As-Sadat, the Camp David deals, and capitulation to Israel would guarantee a "settlement" in the region. Habib's mission is in fact an attempt to achieve by diplomatic means a solution to tasks set by Washington in the Middle East, the commentary notes.

"The events taking place in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, again demonstrate the need for immediate measures to normalize the situation, to halt the American and Israeli interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, and cut short the aggressive sallies of Tel Aviv."

ANDREYEV VIEWS USSR'S RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA

LD231754 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary entitled: "The Road That Has Been Covered Over 20 Years."]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Algeria has arrived. The friendship began between the two countries during the hard years of the bloody war waged by the heroic Algerian people against the colonialists. The Soviet people sympathized with this struggle and provided moral, material and political support. The Algerian revolutionaries received weapons, food, medicine and clothes from the USSR. The peoples of the USSR, like all the friends of Algeria, highly admired the heroism of the Algerian revolutionaries who were ready for any sacrifices in order to defend their sacred right to national freedom and the independence of their country.

It must be mentioned that on the day following the signing of the Evian agreements, 19 March 1962, the USSR Government announced on the basis of its adherence to the peoples' right to self-determination and deep respect for the just national efforts, its legal recognition of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic and expressed readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it. The announcement pointed to the confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations would facilitate the development of bilateral understanding and friendship on the basis of equality, respect of sovereignty, noninterferences in internal affairs and fruitful cooperation.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Algeria has opened many opportunities for the consolidation of comprehensive cooperation. The USSR assisted the heroic Algerian people in the organization of peaceful life in free and independent Algeria. At the request of the Algerian leadership the USSR and other socialist countries greatly increased economic and technical aid to the young republic, especially in the area of the preparation of national cadres, including doctors, engineers, teachers, economists and others. It must be said that our country, adhering to its international duty, continues to provide large assistance to Algeria in the implementation of industrialization projects, the development of agriculture, the exploitation of natural resources and the preparation of national cadres. The USSR and Algeria have signed a number of treaties and agreements defining the nature, dimensions and scope of bilateral relations. Regarding the present state of bilateral relations, we must mention the statement by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid during his June 1981 official visit to the USSR. He said the high level of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, which is developing in an atmosphere of mutual respect, gives us great satisfaction. Over many years this cooperation has gained wide scope for the common achievements of our two peoples who have learned to work together in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

On this anniversary the Soviet citizens express confidence that the friendship between our two peoples will be further consolidated in the interests of peace and social progress, and in the interest of the cohesion of all the forces struggling against imperialism.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH GULF COUNCIL

LD231954 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Alesksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] In an interview broadcast by Kuwaiti television, Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council 'Abdallah Bisharah said the council's member states are discussing the question of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. He added that the Soviet Union is directly involved in the issues that are the subject of discussion by the council's member states.

Gulf statesmen have recently and more than once raised the issue of the usefulness of establishing normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is quite natural, since the Soviet Union establishes relations with other states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. An example of this is its relations with Kuwait. Despite the different political systems and ideologies, the Soviet Union and Kuwait have enjoyed good political relations and have cooperated with one another to mutual benefit for many years.

In addition, the Arab countries are fully aware of the Soviet Union's stance on an issue of great importance to them, namely, the Middle East issue. The Soviet proposals have been accepted and are supported by the majority of Arab countries, including the Gulf countries. The Soviet Union and the Arab countries hold many similar views on struggle for peace and disarmament and on the establishment of nuclear and nonnuclear-free zones. All of this creates considerable starting points for cooperation between the council's member states and the socialist countries in the international field.

MOSCOW HITS U.S.-INSPIRED PLOTS IN IRAN

GF240904 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] According to IRNA, security forces in Iran have discovered an antiregime plot. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, in this connection writes:

The plot was carried out by a terrorist group called (Niru-ye Vahed-e Mellat-e Iran) in which the monarchists are playing a major role. We know that these elements receive special attention from the CIA. A number of terrorist organizations founded by the imperialists have been discovered in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their prime aim has been to reinstate the previous regime in Iran during which time the U.S. monopolies were giving the orders in Tehran and were plundering the wealth of your country.

It will be sufficient to recall the name of the Forqan organization which was discovered and destroyed last year. The activities of this organization were guided by the CIA and Israel's Mossad. They had arranged for a number of political assassinations and subversive operations in Iran. During that period Washington tried to deny its cooperation with subversive operations carried out against the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that the United States was lying and added that they had information that the U.S. CIA was not only forming enemy groups outside Iran, but was also controlling the activities of counterrevolutionaries in Iran. Following this another terrorist organization was discovered. It was called 'Ammal, and had also been established by the CIA with the objective of assassinating Ayatollah Khomeyni.

From the first days of the victory of the revolution imperialists have been trying to implement this plan. The English paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported in June 1979 that a group of persons who had received special training had been secretly sent to Iran to kill Ayatollah Khomeyni and to stage a coup d'etat. The members of the recently discovered plot had similar intentions. According to IRNA, they wanted to bomb Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence and other important installations in Tehran from the air. The open interference in Iran's internal affairs by the imperialist is very astonishing.

In September last year Alexander Haig explicitly said that everything will be done to return Iran to the ranks of Western society. Washington is substantiating these shameless remarks by the U.S. secretary of state with its dirty and rude actions. The new plot of the counterrevolutionaries discovered in Iran, and which was directed by U.S. spy masters, is further confirmation of this.

GENERAL LEADS 'ATTEMPTED' COUP IN GUATEMALA

LD232214 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 24 Mar, TASS -- The Spanish news agency EFE reports that a military coup was attempted in Guatemala. A group of officers of the armed forces led by Air Force C-in-C General Morales, according to a report, have rebelled against General Lucas Garcia, head of the ruling dictatorial regime, and announced the formation of a "representative junta." The rebels have invited the leaders of a number of political parties to the presidential palace occupied by them.

The whereabouts of Lucas Garcia and his brother, chief of staff of the armed forces, are unknown.

According to reports of the news agencies, the presidential palace is surrounded by troops and the streets are patrolled by armoured personnel carriers with armed soldiers. Fire was exchanged in the capital and in the city of Quezaltenango, where the second largest military garrison is quartered.

Military Junta Established

LD240712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0622 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 24 Mar, TASS -- News agencies report from Guatemala that military units led by Col Ovidio Morales and supported by tanks and aircraft on Tuesday occupied the presidential palace in the city center, the airport and government buildings. According to reports, Gen Lucas Garcia, the head of the present dictatorial regime, has surrendered to the insurgents.

The putschists have announced that a military junta of three generals has been set up and that they have established control over the whole of the country.

The organizers of the coup have stated that it was carried out in reaction to the "fraudulent elections" on 7 March when Gen Anibal Guevara, the candidate for "president" from the ruling military grouping, proclaimed himself the "victor." The elections were held at the point of rifles and machineguns in an atmosphere of repression and terror. About 70 percent of the electorate responded to an appeal by the patriotic forces of Guatemala and did not take part in this farce.

CASTANEDA'S TRIP TO CUBA, NICARAGUA ASSESSED

PY240214 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[From the "Latin American Events" Feature]

[Text] Yesterday Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda ended his visit to Cuba and Nicaragua. These visits were related to the recent initiatives of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo which are aimed at (?easing) the tense atmosphere which exists in Central America and the Caribbean through negotiations among all the parties involved in this situation.

In this regard it should be pointed out that during a luncheon in Finnish President Mauno Koivisto's honor 2 weeks ago, Leonid Brezhnev stated that for the Soviet Union it is quite understandable that the Cuban and Nicaraguan leaders perceived the desire to lessen the tension in Central America in the concern expressed by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. This, he added, would contribute to worldwide peace. Leonid Brezhnev ended by stating that the Soviet Union supports carrying out these negotiations.

Now then, let us return to the Mexican Foreign Minister's trip. In Havana he was met by Fidel Castro, president of the state council, whom the Mexican secretary of state briefed on the results of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, held during two consecutive days on the weekend of 13 and 14 March within the framework of President Jose Lopez Portillo's initiatives.

The Cuban chief of state ratified the Cuban support for the Mexican president's proposal for consultations and reiterated the wellknown Cuban position regarding the problems which affect the region.

In Nicaragua, Jose Castaneda met for over 3 hours with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the national reconstruction government junta; Cordova Rivas; Ramirez Mercado; and Foreign Minister D'Escoto. During a brief press conference held before leaving for Mexico, Jorge Castaneda stated that he had perceived that the Nicaraguan authorities were in favor of starting negotiations with the U.S. Government. On the whole, the result of this series of consultations seems to be positive. However, the U.S. State Department hastily declared that Mexican mediation efforts have made no progress. The problem, dear listeners, is that for the Washington Government progress in the mediation represents accepting its conditions -- its imperialistic conditions.

MEXICO ISSUES BULLETIN ON CUBA, NICARAGUA

PM241007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent L. Kostanyan: "Condemning the Policy of Interference"]

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Mar -- Mexican Foreign Minister J. Castaneda explained to U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, during a meeting between them in New York, the essence of the proposals put forward by Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo in his Managua speech and aimed at easing the tension in Central America. This is reported in a bulletin issued by the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

Castaneda noted, in particular, that the Mexican Government categorically opposes military interference in El Salvador and regards as abnormal the situation which has developed around Nicaragua and Cuba. As for us, he said, we have never given military aid to any of the warring sides and there have been no camps in Mexico for training foreign armed detachments. The Mexican minister drew attention to the need to regularize, through mutual concessions, U.S. relations with Cuba and Nicaragua and urged the U.S. administration to stop giving unilateral aid to the Salvadoran junta and to recognize the patriotic movement representatives' right to defend the people's interests.

The Mexican public continues to express active support for proposals aimed at preserving peace in the region. The assistance the Reagan administration is giving to the crumbling regime in El Salvador, said (A. Sobarso), chairman of the International Commission of the Mexican Congress' Chamber of Deputies, is directed against the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination. The same views were expressed by L. Farias, majority leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Senator J. Cruikshank, secretary general of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party, and other prominent politicians.

U.S. President Reagan's militarist policy, said A. Martinez Verdugo, presidential candidate from the Mexican United Socialist Party, is directly damaging to democracy in Latin America. The Mexican people cannot accept that.

NICARAGUA REQUESTS EMERGENCY UN MEETING

LD232028 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 23 Mar 82

["To Avert Aggression" -- TASS Headline; by TASS Political News Analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS -- Nicaragua's request for the emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council in connection with the dramatic escalation of U.S. armed interference in Central America has found understanding and support among the broad sections of the world public. The Security Council, in accordance with the U.N. Charter, bears primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. That was why the Nicarguan Government had every reason to apply to that U.N. body. Indeed, the extremely tense situation that has emerged in Central America is fraught with a dangerous explosion, which can have very serious repercussions both for the countries and peoples of the region and for the world community as a whole.

What is meant here -- and the American press itself warns about it ever more insistently -- is the threat of armed intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador which has long been prepared by the Washington ruling circles, trying to abrogate to themselves the right to intervene in the internal affairs of those countries under the pretext that Central America is "a sphere of U.S. vital strategic interests."

Particular worry is caused by war preparations around Nicaragua, which have lately assumed unprecedented proportions. The large-scale program of the CIA's covert operations against Nicaragua, approved by President Reagan, for which the U.S. administration has set aside 19 million dollars, is in full swing. Under the program the CIA has trained for aggressive actions against Nicaragua large troop contingents of former Somoza "guardsmen," Cuban counterrevoutionaries and mercenaries from other Latin American countries on the territory of the United States itself and in Honduras. They have been concentrated in the areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua, according to the New York TIMES. They are supervised by CIA agents and American "military experts." It is planned that Honduran troops will also be used in anti-Nicaraguan actions. As the TV company ABC has pointed out, the direct participation of the American "Green Berets" along with units of the special services of certain countries of the continent involved by Washington in its ventures in Central America cannot be ruled out either.

The developments around Nicaragua show that Washington is acting according to a scenario similar to the one it used against Cuba in 1961, during the abortive intervention on Playa Giron. It plans to seize part of the Nicaraguan territory as a bridgehead with the help of the mercenary army trained by it, to set up a puppet "government" there and then to launch at its "request" large-scale armed operations to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution. Just like Cuba at the time of the Playa Giron intervention, Nicaragua has now become a target of incessant acts of subversion and sabotage and regular bandit raids from Honduran territory. Washington has brought to the highest pitch a slander campaign against Nicaragua with a view to misleading the American and world public and creating a pretext for armed aggression against that country. All the anti-Nicaraguan "documents" of the U.S. Department of State, including its latest "report" on Nicaragua's "intervention" in El Salvador, are nothing but miscellanies of gross falsifications. The U.S. ruling circles employed the same methods with regard to Cuba before the intervention against it in April 1961.

Washington's decision to do away with Nicaragua with the help of armed force is belied by its rejection of a peaceful political settlement in the region through talks on the basis of the principles of equality, non-intervention and mutual respect. The United States has rejected Nicaragua's important initiatives. It is also trying to avoid accepting the recent constructive peace proposals of the Mexican President. It is in this situation that the Nicaraguan Government has been compelled to file a request for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council. The international community, the Nicaraguan Government's letter to the U.N. Secretary General says, is called upon to avert another aggression against the peoples of Central America and to safeguard peace.

Security Council Delays

LD232006 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 23 Mar, TASS -- Nicaragua is deeply concerned by the delay in the United Nations Security Council with the study of its request for an urgent discussion of the existing threat of aggression against Nicaragua. The Government of Nicaragua intends to demand through the United Nations that Jean Kirkpatrick, who is now president of the Security Council, explain why Nicaragua's request has not been discussed so far despite its urgent nature. A PRENSA LATINA correspondent was told this by Nicaragua's permanent delegate to the United Nations Chamorro. In the light of all this the recent attack by Honduran military aircraft on a Nicaraguan patrol boat in Nicaraguan territorial waters evokes special concern, he said. It is quite probable that Jean Kirkpatrick deliberately pursued a tactic of procrastination so as to give Honduras a chance to present its own version of events to the Organisation of American States (OAS) before the United Nations starts studying the situation in Central America, he stressed.

TASS CITES GROWING U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

LD111542 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- A very tense political climate is emerging in Central America, which is fraught with the danger of war in the region as well as with serious complications in the already strained international situation as a whole.

President Reagan's administration is entirely to blame for this dangerous course of events, as it has embarked on open armed interference in the internal affairs of countries to the south of the United States, for the sake of defending the interests of American imperialism.

What is at issue is not only ever-growing military support for dictatorial regimes, the Salvadoran regime in the first place, or the direct involvement of American servicemen in brutal punitive operations against patriotic forces and Salvadoran civilizans. All this is being coupled with Washington's attempts to deal a blow at independent countries -- Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada. Conspiracies against sovereign governments have come to be virtually institutionalised as the official policy of the Reagan administration which claims domination of all Central America and the Caribbean, having proclaimed them as a "sphere of vital strategic U.S. interests."

Nicaragua today is faced with the direct threat of American aggression. The Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, which expressed the will of its entire people, has literally from the very first days of its existence become the object of dirty intrigues on the part of the CIA and other U.S. special services. Nicaraguan authorities have repeatedly disclosed and frustrated counter-revolutionary conspiracies, including attempts at armed revolts plotted by Washington's "experts" with the blessing of the White House. But Washington's anti-Nicaraguan schemes have never had the scale they have now. This is evidenced, among other things, by an extensive programme of secret CIA operations against Nicaragua, approved by President Reagan.

The American TV network ABC has reported the programme to include three types of anti-Nicaraguan activities -- military, political and economic, and propagandistic. The emphasis is made on armed operations to involve, apart from American Green Berets, large numbers of special service staff from a number of Latin American countries, including Chile and Venezuela, drawn by Washington into its adventures in Central America.

The United States has also got thousands of former men of Somoza ready for aggression against Nicaragua. Armed operations are to be directed from command posts in areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua. The Reagan government has allocated 19 million dollars for the programme.

It is significant that neither President Reagan nor U.S. Secretary of State Haig made the slightest attempt to deny the existence of an interventionist anti-Nicaraguan plan when asked about it.

In the light of these facts, still more obvious is the falsehood of Washington's official propaganda which contends that Nicaragua allegedly poses a threat to its neighbours. These allegations can deceive no one. There is strong indignation mounting in the world as well as in the United States itself over the Reagan administration's militaristic schemes. One cannot but agree with Chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee Michael Barnes who accused the U.S. Government of a desire to whip up military hysteria to prepare the ground for direct armed intervention. It seems that the administration is planning to unleash a war in Central America, he stressed, and added that the White House policy could not fail to evoke apprehension.

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S ACTIVITIES IN TASHKENT

Speech at Award Ceremony

LD240942 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Tashkent, 24 Mar, TASS -- The firm, unbreakable friendship of all the peoples of the USSR is one of the major results of the 60-year path travelled by the Soviet state and one of the main sources of its strength, Leonid Brezhnev said. He spoke here today at the celebrations on the occasion of the presentation to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic of the Order of Lenin awarded to it for the production achievements of the republic's working people in expanding cotton growing and the production of other farm crops.

All the successes of the republic, including those in the economy, social affairs and culture, are connected with the unswerving implementation of Lenin's principles of the nationalities policy. "It is because Soviet Uzbekistan has always been marching side by side, in one unbreakable rank with all the fraternal peoples of the USSR that it has succeeded is rising so fast from its erstwhile backwardness and becoming a comprehensively developed and thriving republic, one of the most advanced states in the East," he stressed.

Leonid Brezhnev noted Uzbekistan's substantial contribution to the economic and cultural life of the country and to the promotion of friendship among the Soviet peoples. "This is a good example of the practical manifestation of internationalism," he said.

"Life graphically demonstrates that, contrary to the slander of our adversaries, socialism, far from causing the peoples to lose their original identity, their distinctive cultural values and traditions, raises this originality to new heights and puts it within the reach of many other peoples.

"The key to this new flourishing is neither nationalist narrow-mindedness, nor self-isolation, nor various prejudices of the past. Conversely, it is thanks to overcoming them that the fine arts, the theatre and cinema have become part of Uzbek culture and begun to thrive. The spiritual life of your republic, as, indeed, of all our other republics, is unthinkable today without all this," Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

"The production achievements of the Soviet people and all our accomplishments in peaceful construction are acquiring a special importance against the background of the international situation, which has become dramatically aggravated," Leonid Brezhnev said. "Trying to put a brake on the progress of world history, to hamper the development of socialism and to strangle the liberation movement of the peoples, the aggressive forces of imperialism have heated up the world situation. They are escalating the arms race to an unprecendented level. They grossly interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples and try to dictate their will to them. They openly announce plans for unleashing nuclear war.

"In these conditions the economic and defence might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, their self-restraint and self-control and their consistently peace-loving policy are viewed by all the peoples with particular clarity as the main obstacle in the path of the war-mongers and the main bulwark of world peace" the Soviet head of state stressed.

"It is this aim that is pursued by the recent decisions taken in our country to unilaterally stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and even to effect certain reductions in the existing missiles of this class, and also by the new Soviet proposals on limiting the military activities of states, which were announced the other day in my speech at the congress of the Soviet trade unions.

"We have said our word, prompted by reason and adherence to peace, and it has been met with approval in the whole world. It is now the West's turn to respond."

Leonid Brezhnev said in conclusion: "Now about our policy in Asia. You know well about the successful development of our country's cooperation with Mongolia, Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries of that continent as well as with people's Afghanistan. Precisely on these days the Communist Party of Vietnam is advancing towards its fifth congress, and we all send sincere wishes of success in peaceful socialist construction, in the defence of the gains of the revolution to the heroic communists of Vietnam, the courageous Vietnamese people.

Now I would like to touch upon the USSR's relations with the three biggest Asian powers -- India, Japan and China.

For more than a quarter of a century now, the Soviet Union and India have been actively and tirelessly working to develop and deepen their friendly cooperation. Much has been achieved in this direction. Our peoples are nowadays united by deep, strong ties in the spheres of the economy, science and culture. Over those years, our peoples have not just familiarised themselves with each other better but have also learnt to respect and value each other sincerely.

All this happens in spite of the distinctions in the socio-political system, with the strict observance of the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, with full mutual respect for the specific features of foreign policy of either of the two countries.

On this basis the sentiments of mutual confidence between our states, between their leaders are strengthening. And in this day this is a tremendous, priceless capital. It strengthens in a considerable measure the feeling of security in both sides. It creates a big zone of peace and stability on the Asian Continent. It enables the Soviet Union and India to cooperate successfully in the international arena in the effort to preserve and strengthen peace, in the development of peaceful cooperation among nations.

We would also like to have reliable relations of goodneighbourliness, mutually-beneficial cooperation and mutual confidence with Japan. True, we have mutually-beneficial economic cooperation already now, but it is far from being as broad as it could be. Regrettably, there is even less mutual confidence. In its way stand no few hindrances created by the external forces, which care little about the interests of our two countries. The forces which already since the first post-war years strove to prevent a normalisation between Japan and the USSR, strove to prevent Japan from appearing in the world arena as an independent, sovereign state.

Today too they are out to prevent the establishment of good relations between Japan and the USSR, try to draw the Japanese into the maelstrom of anti-Soviet policy. As if the Japanese people did not suffer enough in the recent past from the policy of militarism, aggression and hatred with its neighbours!

They would like to efface from the minds of the Japanese also the good experience of the recent decades -- the experience of growing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. The hackneyed "Soviet menace" myth which was cooked abroad is importunately dished to them. Regrettably, this unwise invention seems to be finding supporters here and there among Japan's ruling circles.

Although, frankly speaking, it is hard to understand what moral right some figures in Tokyo have to tell their people and the world about "apprehensions" allegedly excited in them by some or other actions of the USSR, if they do not even wish to hear about our proposal (made already last year) to discuss mutual apprehensions and alarms, and reach agreement on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides. But our proposal on confidence-building measures in the far east does not necessarily presuppose at once a collective gathering of all countries of that region. Progress on that way could be well started also on a bilateral basis, for example, between the USSR and Japan. Is there anything bad about it?

We call upon our Japanese neighbours to weigh this proposal once again.

I repeat: We remain as before supporters of goodneighbourly relations and the broadcast mutually-beneficial cooperation with Japan. The USSR is ready to act in that direction, certainly, on the lines of reciprocity.

Now about our relations with China. This is not a simple question.

The principled position of our party and Soviet state on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations was set forth clearly in the decisions of the 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU. I would like here to remind additionally of the following things.

First, despite the fact that we openly criticised and continue to criticise many aspects of the policy (especially foreign policy) of the Chinese leadership as being at variance with the socialist principles and standards, we have never tried to interfere in the internal life of the People's Republic of China. We did not deny and do not deny now the existence of a socialist system in China, although Beijing's junction with the policy of imperialists in the world arena contradicts, of course, the interests of socialism.

Second, we have never supported and do not support now in any form the so-called "concept of two Chinas" and have fully recognised and continue to recognise the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan island.

Third, there was no, and is no, threat to the People's Republic of China from the Soviet Union. We have not had and do not have any territorial claims on the PRC, and we are ready at any moment to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually-acceptable decisions. We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese frontier.

Fourth, we remember well the time when the Soviet Union and people's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries. We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations -- as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

That is what I wanted to say to you today about our relations with certain states of Asia. On the whole, our policy on this continent, like on all others, is a policy of strengthening peace and a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all those who want to cooperate, a policy of fraternal friendship with the countries of socialism, a policy of solidarity with all forces of social progress, a policy of defence of the sovereign rights of the peoples. We shall never step off this unshakable Leninist basis of our foreign policy.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, I warmly congratulate you and all the working people of Soviet Uzbekistan on a well-deserved award. Happiness and new great successes to you, comrades!

Award Ceremony Meeting

LD240820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR are meeting in solemn session for the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic. The session opened half an hour ago in the people's Friendship Palace in Tashkent.

The participants in the session welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with stormy and prolonged applause.

In the Presidium of the session are: Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers; and other leaders of Uzbekistan.

Also in the presidum are: Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia; Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan; and Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia.

With great excitement the delegates elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is now addressing the participants in the session. His appearance on the rostrum was welcomed with a prolonged standing ovation.

Report on Award Meeting

LD240934 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Tashkent, 24 Mar, TASS — A celebration meeting devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek Republic was held in the Tashkent Friendship of Peoples Palace today. The republic has been awarded for [as received] the labour successes scored by the working people in the development of cotton growing and production of other agricultural crops.

The high award has been presented to representatives of the republic of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev addressed the celebation meeting with a speech which was repeatedly punctuated with applause.

Then the floor was taken by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov, who on behalf of all the working people of the republic expressed ardent gratitude for the high evaluation of the labour effort by the workers in industry and agriculture and the intelligentsia of Uzbekistan. He said that the working people of the republic will do their utmost to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which will be celebrated this year, with fresh labour achievements.

The participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Meetings With Workers

LD231440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is meeting the working people of Uzbekistan. Workers at the Tashkent "50th Anniversary of the USSR" tractor works began their shift today in an elated mood and with a burst of labor enthusiasm: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had come to visit the workers at the plant. Everywhere he was welcomed warmly and cordially. Young workers presented flowers to Comrade Brezhnev and Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The visit to the enterprise began with a viewing of an exhibition of machinery that had been mounted on open ground in front of the giant building of the assembly shop.

On display was equipment produced by the Tashkent tractor works and the Tashkent agricultural machinery works, two of the biggest engineering enterprises in Uzbekistan, which work in close cooperation. (Musin), director of the tractor works, and Novitskiy, director of Tashselmash, said that the enterprise annually dispatches approximately 30,000 tractors adapted for work on cotton plantations to the country's agricultural workers. The works is being modernized and and is preparing for serial production a new machine with a 100 horsepower engine.

Comrade Brezhnev showed great interest in units designed to work in two or four rows and to perform two operations at the same time -- pick the cotton and carry out initical cleaning. In his conversations with the workers, engineers and managers of the enterprise, he stressed that such machines are very much needed by cotton cultivators and that production should be increased. To achieve this, he said, it is necessary to mobilize internal reserves and to utilize everything new that science and technology has to offer more fully. Something else one must concern oneself with is the enhancement of labor discipline at every workbench and the expansion of forms of control and of the involvement of working people in running production. The administration and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have much to do in this area. At the same time one must not lose sight of questions connected with improving the conditions of work and everyday life of working people and the need to nurture a caring attitude in them as regards the good of the state as a whole.

Comrade Brezhnev then visited the assembly shop and took a look at how the assembly line worked. The workers of the shop cordially welcomed their dear guest.

(Simonov), an electrician and one of the most respected workers at the enterprise who took part in the battles near Novorossiysk during the Patriotic War, expressed to Leonid Ilich on behalf of the frontline soldiers and all the workers at the plant profound gratitude for his constant concern for working people and for his indefatigable activity for the sake of peace.

In the birth of the Tashkent tractor works and the commissioning of new types of output, the Uzbek machine-builders have received fraternal help from the tractor builders of Vladimir, Minsk and many other towns around the country. That is what the workers told Comrade Brezhnev. They said that the works collective is one of the first in Uzbekistan to begin introducing the progressive single order [yedinyy naryad] system of organizing labor. This had a favorable effect on production and helped to release a large number of people for other important work and to consolidate labor discipline.

(Turapov), a setter-up, (Fedyushina), a senior foreman, and other workers from the plant expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich personally for their consistent implementation of a Leninist foreign policy and for their purposeful struggle to maintain peace on Earth. On behalf of the tractor builders they declared that they fully support the new peaceful proposals contained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made the following entry in the honored guest book:

I am happy to meet the renowned collective of Tashkent tractor builders. Your factory is one of the best machine-building enterprises of Soviet Uzbekistan, which successfully solves the multifaceted questions of the organization and management of production, technical progress and the social development of the collective. It would be difficult to overstimate the role of the friendly tractor factory collective, which is held up as an example in the struggle for the integrated mechanization of the cultivation and the harvesting of cotton. I wish you, dear comrades, the attainment of new targets in the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions, great labor successes, good health and much joy.

Afterward Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited one of the biggest enterprises of Tashkent, the Chkalov Aviation Production Association. He acquainted himself with several samples of the goods produced here.

Today Comrade Brezhnev also visited the Lenin Kolkhoz in Tashkentskaya Oblast. He saw how the valuable strains of citrus fruit, cultivated by Fakhrudinov, honorary academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, are grown. The kolkhoz farmers told how last year they obtained more than 100 tons of lemons, thus considerably overfulfilling the plan. The experiences of this farm bear witness to the Republic's great possibilities for increasing not only the output of cotton and other traditional crops but also that of subtropical fruit. The plantations at other farms of frost-resistant citrus fruits, which are acclimatized to the extreme continental Central Asian climate, originate from the lemon groves of this kolkhoz. By taking into account the experiences accumulated to date there are plans to raise the output of citrus fruits to 80 million items in the next few years.

During his chat with (Fakhrudinov) and the kolkhoz farmers Comrade Brezhnev noted the importance of strengthening the ties between agricultural producers and agronomists. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the party has set as a very important task the accelerated solution of the integrated program for provisions.

While chatting with the kolkhoz farmers Leonid Ilich expressed interest in the construction of housing, cultural and everyday services institutions. He advised the chiefs of the kolkhoz and its social organizations to pay attention to the inquiries of working people. Much remains to be done in this, Leonid Ilich stressed.

The workers at the factory, the production aviation association and the kolkhoz farmers expressed cordial gratitude to the head of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for visiting their enterprises and for the practical advice and recommendations offered by him. They wished Leonid Ilich Brezhnev fruitful activities for the good of the Soviet motherland and for the sake of strengthening our socialist state and peace throughout the world.

Comrade Brezhnev was accompanied during his visit to the tractor works, the aviation association and the kolkhoz by Comrade Rashidov; Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; Usbaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Aleksandrov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Tractor Factory Visit

GF231506 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpt] With an upsurge of labor, workers of the Tashkent Tractor Factory imeni the 50th Anniversary of the Soviet Union started their work shift today. The workers of the factory were visited today by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Accompanying him were Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and Comrades Ayatmuratov, Anisimkin, Grekov, (Maksimov), Osetrov, Salimov, Usmankhodzhayev, Khodzhayev, Khudayderdyyev, Kamalov, Makhmudova, Yalkumov and Umarov, members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Also present were Comrade Usbaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Aleksandrov, aide of the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade (Zaniyati), chief of the CPSU Central Committee Affairs Department.

AFP REPORTS ON KIRILENKO ABSENSE, CPSU POLITICS

NC231313 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Western Kremlinologists here are puzzled over the enigma set by Andrey Kirilenko, who appears to have disappeared from public view although for a long [time] he was regarded as the probable successor to President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr Kirilenko, who is 76, was last heard of in a prominent position in mid-February when the press reported him attending two meetings of the Central Committee -- one on nuclear energy and the other on the timber industry.

His name reappeared briefly in the Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA on March 2, which reported that he was among guests who attended a Kremlin banquet the previous evening in honour of Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Mr Kirilenko has been a member of the Politburo for the past 20 years and has always been linked closely to Mr Brezhnev: Both belonged to the so-called "Dnepropetrovsk Group" which engineered the downfall of Nikita Khrushchev.

For a long time he was responsible for fraternal relations with foreign communist parties, as well as being charged with organising the Brezhnev line at the heart of the Soviet Communist Party.

Soviet sources have hinted that Mr Kirilenko's apparent eclipse from the leadership is caused by ill health, certain officials mentioning that he suffers from sclerosis.

But nobody is prepared to exclude the theory, while accepting that he might be ill, that his absence might be caused by a "serious misunderstanding" with his former friends and allies.

If he was really ill, then at his already advanced age there would be no question of a political come-back and this would change the line-up of possible successors to Mr Brezhnev, even though Mr Kirilenko seems to have been already supplanted by Konstantin Chernenko, a Politburo member for only four years.

Since the death last month of Mikhail Suslov, the long-time party "king maker" and chief ideologist, there has been talk of a reorganization in the Politburo, coinciding with the entry of two new members.

They would replace Mr Suslov and former premier Aleksey Kosygin, who died in December 1980, to bring the membership back to its old level of 15 instead of 13 today.

Two men are being named as possible successors to Mr Suslov -- Mr Chernenko and Yuriy Andropov, the head of the Soviet KGB secret police.

It is said that Mr Andropov would prefer to abandon his post with the KGB, which could only embarrass him if he wanted to succeed Mr Brezhnev, and that in any case he would prefer a political, rather than a police, role.

In this case the new head of the KGB is expected to be Geydar Aliyev, the 59-year-old first secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Azerbaijan Communist Party. He has held senior KGB posts for a long time.

A plenum meeting of the Central Committee is expected to be held shortly, having already been scheduled to take place at the end of February or the beginning of this month, and it might well lead to a realignment of the Politburo.

PRAVDA REPORTS PROCEEDINGS OF AUCCTU CONGRESS

16, 17 Mar Proceedings

PM240807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 1-2

[TASS report under the rubric "At the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress": "In the Working People's Interests"]

[Text] The 17th Trade Union Congress continued its work in Moscow's Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 17 March.

The delegates and guests greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Kolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov.

As already reported, discussion of the reports of the AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission began at the 16 March evening session.

The speakers noted the tremendous impression produced on the congress delegates and guests by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. Millions of working people are receiving its provisions and conclusions as a guide to action, outlining high new targets and launching nationwide socialist competition for the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets, for the motherland's further prosperity and for the strengthening of its might.

L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, spoke of the determination of working people in the capital to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the socio-economic program. One important factor for increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, in which workers in all sectors are participating actively, is the improvement of labor organization. The team form of work is being increasingly developed at enterprises and construction sites and in transport. Its use opens the way to the discovery of new internal reserves for improving efficiency and work quality. But the effect of the teams' activity, the speaker stressed, could be much greater if their creation was backed up everywhere by the necessary organizational and technical measures.

The harmonious international collective of oilmen and gas extraction workers of the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast is waging the struggle to open up the national wealth of the polar regions in difficult conditions. The congress delegates were told of their selfless labor by Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Agafonov, rig foreman of the No 1 Surgut drilling operations administration of the Surgutneftegaz production association. The speaker shared his experience of the application in the collective he leads of the team contract method under the slogan "oilwells on stream." Considerable credit in the west Siberian oilmen's successes must go to trade union organizations, which display great concern for improving housing, cultural and everyday living conditions for working people in the north.

V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council, spoke of the development of the creative initiative of working people who have launched a competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The republic's trade union organizations, the speaker stressed, regard it as their first duty to support leading experience more energetically. The regional comprehensive system for the administration of the introduction of such experience, which has already yielded its first positive results, is being extended. The delegate also dwelt on problems of the application in production of technological innovations, scientific achievements and the developments of inventors and rationalizers.

Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU general secretary, conveyed greetings to the congress from the millions of working people who are united in WFTU. We pay this tribute of respect, he said, because wherever we live on this planet we see every day that working people and the peoples owe everything good on Earth to the Soviet Union. The peoples and progressive forces throughout the world always look with hope toward the Soviet Union -- particularly at decisive moments in mankind's history -- and it has always justified and will continue to justify their expectations.

The proposals and initiatives on ensuring peace made by the Soviet Union and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the WFTU general secretary stated, have met with tremendous satisfaction and admiration on the part of workers and of all progressive mankind. L.I. Brezhnev's name has become a synonym for peace.

To applause from those present, the WFTU general secretary presented the congress with a red banner on behalf of the working people belonging to WFTU.

The congress was greeted by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, and by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council. They stressed that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the congress is a response to the most urgent problems of the modern world and outlines Soviet society's new goals and the trade union's increased responsibility in communist building. It will be of tremendous significance for the entire international trade union movement.

The speakers noted that the Soviet trade unions are a real, authoritative force for social development. All that the Soviet trade unions do and their experience are of tremendous international significance.

True to Lenin's precepts, the Soviet trade unions augment the glorious traditions of the generations. They express the working people's vital interests and serve the great cause of building communism.

The Soviet trade unions' multifaceted activity and their increasing role in the life and political system of Soviet society were comprehensively assessed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. The speech further developed theoretical and practical questions of the trade unions' activity at the present stage and put forward constructive new proposals aimed at strengthening world peace, developing cooperation among peoples and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Delegates and guests noted from the congress platform that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech is permeated with profound concern for peace throughout the world, for the flourishing of our multinational motherland and for Soviet people's well-being and happiness. The provisions and conclusions it contains target the trade union organizations and all the country's working people toward the resolution of concrete tasks in economic and social development arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Many speakers at the 17 March session devoted their speeches to questions of the further development of socialist democracy and the influence of the biggest working people's organization on society's economic and social development and the leadership of socialist competition.

The elaboration and implementation of economic and social planning programs and their interaction with collective contracts were discussed by B.S. Andreyev, chairman of Leningradskaya Oblast Trade Union Council. He noted, in particular, the increasing role of social factors in developing production and in the life of every Soviet person, as well as the need to step up the trade unions' attention toward the comprehensive resolution of these questions.

There is no republic, kray or oblast in our country today which does not have representatives working on the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad, said D. Ye Anisimov, team leader of a comprehensive team of the No 573 construction and installation train of the Amurskaya Oblast Tyndatransstroy trust. In a comparatively short time many kilometers of railroad have been laid in an extensive taiga region and hundreds of structures have been erected, including such unique structures as the railroad bridges over the Lena, the Amur and the Zeya. Construction of the route has reached the final stage.

K. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council, dwelt on questions of collaboration between soviets of people's deputies and trade union organs. Some experience in this work has been accumulated in the republic. Organs of people's power and trade union organizations are jointly resolving a wide range of tasks in economic and social development. In conjunction with soviet sections and administrations, standing commissions and deputies' groups, they study and examine questions of improving working conditions, developing trade and the sanatorium network and strengthening monitoring of the observance of labor legislation. At the same time, the delegate noted, the great potential for collaboration between the soviets and trade unions is still insufficiently exploited.

I.I. Kostyukov, chairman of the central committee of the Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union spoke of the practice of work in concluding and implementing collective contracts and ways of improving that work. The collective contract is the law for an enterprise's daily activity, and that is why questions of monitoring its implementation are more frequently included on the agenda at trade union and workers' meetings.

The report of the Credentials Commission was delivered by its chairman, AUCCTU Secretary S.V. Kozlov. It is with tremendous pride, he said, that the commission reports that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who has progressed from a working metallurgist to leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, has been elected a delegate to our congress from the Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union. In essence Leonid Ilich is a delegate from all the Soviet trade unions, and at its session the Credentials Commission adopted a decision to issue him with mandate No 1.

A total of 5,052 delegates were elected to the congress representing more than 130 million trade union members. In the period under review 17.7 million working people were admitted to trade unions.

The composition of the delegates reflects the profound shifts which have taken place in the social structure of Soviet society at the stage of developed socialism. More than half of all the delegates -- 52.4 percent — are workers or kolkhoz members. The congress delegates virtually represent all social strata of Soviet society. That is a vivid manifestation of trade union democracy.

The congress unanimously approved the Credentials Commission's report.

Greeting the congress, Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, and Roberto Veiga Menendez, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, expressed admiration for the multifaceted, effective activity of the Soviet trade unions, which, under the Communist Party's leadership, are successfully resolving the historic tasks of building a communist society in the Soviet Union.

At the congress the WFTU gold medal was presented to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in a solemn atmosphere, as a token of recognition of his outstanding services and great personal contribution to the cause of defending peace, strengthening friendship and cooperation among peoples and consistently furthering the working class's struggle for its rights.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Golubeva, weaver at the Ivanovo V.I. Lenin Worsted Combine, who then spoke, cordially congratulated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on being awarded the WFTU gold medal on behalf of the congress delegates, the country's millions of working people and people of good will throughout the world.

In her speech she devoted much attention to problems of spreading advanced methods and modes of labor. In every labor collective there are competition frontrunners, those whose work sets a good example.

Hero of Socialist Labor F.G. Beregovoy, chairman of Rossiya Kolkhoz in Khristinovskiy Rayon, spoke of progress in the fulfillment of high pledges by the Cherkasskaya Oblast working people, the initiators of the competition among the country's stockmen. Stressing the growing role of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz trade union committees, he noted that today they resolve more successfully a whole range of economic and social questions.

People's Artist of the USSR M.A. Ulyanov warmly congratulated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the highest WFTU award on behalf of the masters of Soviet art. This award, he stressed, reflects the services of a person who has for many years made a tremendous contribution to the cause of preserving peace. This time too, from the platform of our congress, Leonid Ilich has proposed that the world take a step away from the terrible abyss of war into which certain madmen are stubbornly, insanely pushing mankind. From this very platform it was generously and sincerely suggested to all people of the world: Let us draw back from that very terrible line and toward a clear sky for our planet, or else it will be too late!

A.Ya. Rybakov, chairman of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Trade Union of the Central Committee spoke of the joint work of trade union organizations and economic leaders in the sector in increasing every working person's sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the task entrusted to him. The main questions being resolved by labor collectives and trade union activities are those of improving output quality and ensuring the strictest economy in the use of all types of resources. The working person today is a zealous, thoughtful proprietor at the plant and factory, in the shop and team. Thanks to the collective contribution of enthusiasts, the sector has seen a significant increase in the output of machines, machine tools and instruments manufactured to world standards, and comprehensive systems of product quality control are being introduced widely.

N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Republic Trade Union Council, dwelt on questions of improving work style and methods, particularly noting the great significance of collective contracts and the monitoring of their fulfillment. In present-day conditions, she noted, trade union workers must not only have a good understanding of economic, sociocultural and legal questions, but must also master the art of organizing and educating, and must approach matters creatively. In this connection greater attention must be devoted to improving the standard of work with cadres and their training and the molding of an active life stance in people.

M.A. Srebnyy, chairman of the central committee of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union spoke of the participation by the sector's trade unions in improving the system for norm-setting and work payments. He stressed the increasing role of moral and material factors in increasing labor productivity. Increasing wage rates and salaries, the speaker said, has had a tremendous incentive effect on workers in the sector. This fatherly concern on the part of the party and government for coal industry workers has been received by the miners with profound gratitude and awareness of their great responsibility for improving matters in the sector.

Questions of introducing the team form of labor organization and incentive were at the center of the speech by Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Kruglov, team leader at the Kaluba turbines plant. he spoke of the experience of this work among the collective at the enterprise, where 96 percent of all production workers are now working by the team contract method.

The main person in the world is the working person. It is in this spirit, B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, stressed, that the party and Komsomol are educating young people. Speaking of the glorious deeds of the young generation in the land of the soviets, the speaker noted that broad potential for the development of young people's creative activeness and working expertise lies in socialist competition. In this connection he put forward several proposals aimed at improving the labor rivalry system.

N.N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian Republic Trade Unions Council, spoke of participation by trade union organizations in increasing the production, extending the range and improving the quality of consumer goods.

A.A. Bulgakov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for vocational and technical education, dwelt on ways of improving the vocational and technical school system. Young men and women finishing school have to work in many sectors and spheres of the national economy and use complex machinery.

Greetings were conveyed to the congress by Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia; Indarjit Gupta, general secretary of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress; and Teixeira da Silva Amando, secretary general and coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of Portuguese Working People -- the national intersyndical.

Soviet working people, the first in the world to open up the victorious path to socialism, are confidently determining the prospects for their communist future. The guests wished the delegates and all Soviet people remarkable achievements in greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and new successes in resolving the socioeconomic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Young pioneers and schoolchildren from the capital greeted the congress delegates and guests.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress will continue on 18 March.

18 Mar Proceedings

PM240841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 2

[TASS report: "For the Sake of the Motherland's Prosperity and People's Happiness: At the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress"]

[Text] The trade unions are an influential force of the developed socialist society and the CPSU's reliable bulwark among the masses, a school of administration and economic management, a school of communism. The delegates to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress under way in Moscow -- envoys from the whole country's labor collectives -- are declaring Soviet people's determination to fulfill the stepped-up 5-year plan targets honorably, to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with high labor achievements and to do everything for the further development of the motherland's economy, the enhancement of its might and the improvement of every Soviet person's well being.

The speeches stress that Soviet people welcomed with approval the new peace initiatives set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the congress and aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving and strengthening world peace. Leonid Ilich's speech is viewed as a detailed program for improving socialist democracy and the trade unions' participation in resolving the most important tasks of the country's social and economic development.

On 18 March the congress continued its discussion of the AUCCTU and Trade Unions Central Auditing Commission reports.

N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the Rail Transport and Transport Construction workers' Trade Union Central Committee, dwelt on the tasks now facing one of the key sectors in the country's economy.

The USSR railroads, he noted, account for half of world freight turnover. Every day they carry 10 million passengers. The trade unions' growing concern is to step up its attention to improving the organization of services for mobile work teams and all transport services.

Questions of the trade union organizations' work in the countryside on further improving the efficiency of public stockraising were the focus of the speech delivered by S.V. Rudenko, milking machine operator at the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz, Veselovskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast. Describing the successes of the farm's workers, who have gotten off to a confident start in the 11th 5-Year Plan, she emphasized that people work well where constant concern is displayed for them. The speaker noted the need to step up attention to rural workers' needs and criticized the services provided by "Selkhoztekhnika" and other organizations designed to satisfy the countryside's requirements more fully.

V.G. Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, dwelt on questions of the further improvement of labor organization, wage regulation, the use of effective forms of economic incentive, the reduction of cadre turnover and the consolidation of labor discipline.

T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Trade Union Council, shared with the delegates the experience accumulated in Georgia in organizing socialist competition. He reported that in the Georgian SSR a republic center has been created for coordinating socialist competition and uniting the efforts of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations into a single front. This has made it possible to pursue a unified policy in the economy and to make all economic processes precisely governable on the scale of each sector and the republic's national economy as a whole.

The problems of improving planning and the economic mechanism were touched on by Hero of Socialist Labor L.A. Lazarev, team leader with the "Gidroelektromontazh" Trust's Bratsk installation administration. Using the example of his own team, which has taken part in the erection of many large-scale industrial establishments in Siberia, he showed the positive influence exerted on work tempo and quality by a precise deliveries schedule and by each construction worker's knowledge of his personal targets.

The work of the Azerbaijan trade unions on working people's moral education was described by L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the republic Trade Union Council. It has been based, she said, on the search for new forms and methods of organizational and ideological educational work aimed at the working people's successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of economic and social development plans.

One urgent task facing the trade unions is to reorganize work more vigorously to comply with the increasing demands of the time. Noting this, A.Ye. Dubkov, chairman of the Khabarovskiy Kray Trade Union Council, said: It is essential to take fuller account of the features of the intensively developing economy, the changing nature of labor and great social transformations. It is no longer enough to resolve questions which arise through the trade unions' efforts. A good reserve must be available, and all working people must be brought into contact with the management of affairs.

The Leningraders' achievements in the 5-year plan stint and their contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were described by Hero of Socialist Labor I.Ya. Prokofyev, senior rolling mill operator at the "Kirovskiy Zavod" Production Association. The collectives' labor successes, he noted, are largely ensured by the widespread dissemination of leading experience and the team form of organizing work. However, economic leaders and trade union committees do not always display the proper persistence and responsibility for the introduction and improvement of this progressive form of work. The speaker stressed the expediency of elaborating recommendations for setting up financially autonomous teams and analyzing and assessing the results of their work.

The trade union organizations' participation in implementing the food program was discussed by I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee. He stressed the need to improve the study and dissemination of leading collectives' experience and make maximum use of every sovkhoz and kolkhoz's internal reserves and potential for increasing food production.

The speech delivered by O.I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Republic Trade Union Council, noted that a paramount task is to make the work experience of those who initiate interesting ventures and creative initiatives the possession of all. She emphasized that in the 11th 5-Year Plan new strides will be made in the republic's economic and social development. In particular, steps must be taken for the effective utilization of Turkmenia's manpower.

Speaking about the aggressive plans of the enemies of peace and socialism, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA chief editor A.B. Chakovskiy stressed that a bloody war, as history bears out, is always preceded by vigorous ideological preparation. The kindlers of a new war are directing the muzzles of their ideological guns primarily against Lenin's party, and they fire slander against our trade unions with equal vigor. In this connection the speaker emphasized that Soviet writers' task is to actively oppose the onslaughts of the ideological adversaries and to expose them.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress was greeted by envoys from the workers' successors -- students at the capital's vocational and technical colleges.

N.F. Galiullin, chairman of the Kama Truck Production Association, called the gigantic construction site on the banks of the Kama the pride of the multinational Soviet people, who are welcoming the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with major work achievements.

The trade union organization is doing a great deal to ensure that the truck workers have good working and living conditons. Great attention is paid to the improvement of socialist competition, whose main purpose is to make more effective use of the association's enormous and constantly increasing potential and to improve the quality of vehicles carrying the Kama truck plant brand name.

A.A. Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council, imparted experience in the elaboration of socialist pledges for and the practical organization of labor collectives, rayons and the republic as a whole for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole. He voiced a number of proposals connected with the improvement of this practice and drew attention to the need for the further improvement of social construction of kolkhozes.

One of the trade unions' immediate concerns is to exert more active influence in improving the sphere of services for the population. The need to step up attention to this important issue was mentioned by G.P. Sorokina, chairman of the Local Industry and Municipal and Consumer Service Enterprise Workers Trade Union Central Committee. She reported that our consumer services now offer about 900 different types of service. The speaker drew attention to the need to enchance cadres' responsibility for work assigned to them and for performance quality. She also dwelt on questions of improving the standard of services to the population and bringing consumer service enterprises closer to production facilities.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Yeremeyev has worked for 38 years as a driver in the Balakovo truck column, Saratovskaya Oblast. From the congress rostrum he imparted his experience in using the Saratov method of the computerized combined operational management of motor transport work in shipments of grain and other agricultural freight.

At the same time the driver noted that the efficient progress of the entire complex of harvesting and transport operations is still affected by frequent holdups for trucks during loading and unloading operations, shortages in material and technical supplies and the poor state of highways and driveways.

The people's health is a public asset in our country. USSR Health Minister S.P. Burenkov stressed that the socioeconomic program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress marks a qualitatively new stage in the further improvement of medical services for the population. The speaker described the main avenues of development in the network of treatment institutions, particularly in the countryside, the enhanced operating efficiency of sanatorium and resort institutions, the practical introduction of scientific achievements and cadre training and the solution of other questions associated with improving the health care system.

B.I. Okushko, chairman of the Kemerovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council, described the trade union organizations' work in mobilizing labor collectives to strict observance of the thrift regime. Over the past 5-year plan a great deal of electricity and standard fuel has been saved in the oblast. The movement under the slogan "Every Working Person an Economizer at His Workplace" has become widespread. The speaker also mentioned the need to enhance the trade unions' role in resolving the food program and developing enterprise subsidiary farms and collective horticulture and vegetable growing by every means.

Greetings were addressed to the congress by Cornel Ornescu, chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania; Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the All-Poland Commission for Cooperation Among Sector Trade Unions [Vsepolskaya Komissiya Sotrudnichestva Otraslevykh Profsoyuzov]; (Gombozhavyn Ochirbat), chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; (Sanan Sutkhichak), chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee; Mika Spiljak, member of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council Presidium; Michel Warcholak, secretary of the French General Labor Confederation; and 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, chairman of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Union Workers. They noted that the congress is a symbol of the unity of the Soviet Union's working people, who have attained outstanding achievements in all spheres of life and are confidently fulfilling the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. By their multifaceted activity for the sake of the working man the USSR trade unions are making a fitting contribution to the theory and practice of the world trade union movement and are marching in the front ranks of the fighters for peace and international cooperation.

The guests gave a high opinion of the new peace initiatives set forth at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev. They stressed that the Soviet leader's speech gave a clear answer to the most urgent problems of peace. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's presentation with a WFTU gold medal for his noble activity for the benefit of mankind expresses the wishes of working people in all countries of the world.

The speakers stated that the world trade union movement's most important duty is and will be to render all-around support to the consistent peace-loving policy of the land of the soviets.

The plenary session set up a commission to draft a 17th USSR Trade Union Congress resolution on the AUCCTU report.

Those assembled unanimously adopted an appeal from the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress to the world's working people and trade unions.

The Soviet trade unions' supreme forum will continue its work on 19 March.

19 Mar Proceedings

PM240957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 pp 1,2

[TASS report: "In the Name of the People"]

[Text] The work of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress is characterized by a creative spirit, a businesslike approach and a quest for ways to further improve the activity of our country's broadest public organization.

Speaking at the congress, the delegates -- representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia -- are warmly approving the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, meticulously analyzing the trade union organizations' work and outlining new targets for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets.

The congress continued on 19 March. At the plenary sessions in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and also in six sections which met in various Moscow auditoriums, there was a discussion of the very important tasks laid down for Soviet trade unions in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

Applause greeted Comrades P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin.

Construction workers have a responsible and honorable part to play in implementing the party's socioeconomic program and in fulfilling the 5-year plan's stiff targets. Socialist competition on the workers' relay principle has become one of the sector's constant reserves. I.A. Lanshin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union, addressed a plenary session and dwelt in detail on questions related to the improvement of relations between construction site collectives and allied enterprises.

At the present stage of Soviet economic development, the organization of socialist competition demands as concrete an approach as possible. Illustrating this idea, A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian Republic Trade Union Council, talked about the work experience of the republic Ministry of Local Industry and the sector trade union committee.

In the present 5-year plan the Penza machine building plant collective has to double the output of spinning equipment for the country's textile industry. One reserve for successful fulfillment of the tough plans, Hero of Socialist Labor Yu. V. Sedov, lathe operator at the enterprise, said, is the improvement of socialist competition.

Moldavia was one of the first places in the country to adopt the new form of management -- it set up agroindustrial complexes. D.I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian Republic Council of Trade Unions, talked about ways of improving trade union activity in this developing economic sector.

In the view of Hero of Socialist Labor T.P. Prokhorova, teacher at the Novopetr skaya No 1 secondary school in Moskovskaya Oblast, commissions to assist families and schools must be set up everywhere, in every trade union committee. It is necessary to enhance their role and responsibility for the education of children.

The collective creative endeavors of tens of millions of members of our country's scientific and technical societies must be directed toward reducing manual labor and intensifying technological processes, Academician A. Yu. Ishlinskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, said. He noted the great social significance of the program being implemented in the country's various industrial sectors to mechanize manual and heavy production processes and work carried out in unhealthy conditions and to widen the use of robots and manipulators.

L.V. Radyukevich, director of the Magnitogorsk V.I. Lenin Metallurgical Combine, devoted his speech to collaboration between economic leaders and the trade union committee.

He said that the enterprise was carrying out a comprehensive program of joint action between administration and the labor collective to solve economic, production and social problems. The speaker devoted much attention to the development of subsidiary plots.

Abakirov, chairman of the Kirgiz Republic Council of Trade Unions, said that the republic's trade unions are increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of socialist competition and improving its forms, taking into account the specific features of each collective and the sector as a whole.

Rational manpower utilization is an important condition of successful work for every plant, farm and construction project. Using a number of enterprises in the Urals capital as examples, Ye. A. Korovin, chairman of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions, showed the substantial advantages people in the area have acquired by echoing the construction workers' initiative. The leading collectives in the sector followed the patriotic initiative on successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan targets with a smaller staff.

Very important spheres of trade union activity were discussed in the six sections. The results of the broad exchange of views were summed up at the plenary session by AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Biryukova.

The speakers noted with immense satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech were convincing new confirmation of the Communist Party's constant course toward enhancing the trade unions' role and significance in the conditions of developed socialism. The delegates stressed that the presentation of the WFTU gold medal to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was broad recognition of his outstanding contribution to the struggle to strengthen peace and consistently promote the working class' struggle for its rights.

There was a businesslike and constructive discussion in the section "socialist competition and the enhancement of working people's creative activity." The participants recommended, in particular, ensuring the elaboration of counterplans and socialist pledges from below, substantiating them publicly and making fuller use of permanent production conferences and collective contracts.

Many valuable proposals came from the "trade unions' economic work" section. The participants talked about the further development of team forms of work organization and incentives and the education of working people in the spirit of a proprietorial attitude to public property.

The "improving working conditions and protection" section focused attention on accelerating the introduction of the state work safety system into production and the widespread use of manipulators and robots.

The section on state social security, health and organization of working people's leisure recommended further boosting the role of social security in improving the people's well-being and strengthening the material and technical base of medical establishments and sanatoriums.

The section "social, consumer and housing services for working people" recommended stepping up trade unions' influence on the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, children's preschool establishments and municipal, consumer and trade premises.

The delegates working in the "trade unions' educational and mass cultural work" section talked about concentrating education work in labor collectives and waging a persistent struggle to strengthen labor and production discipline.

The congress adopted a resolution on the results of the sections' work. It recommended that the AUCCTU use the proposals elaborated by the sections in its practical work.

Then the congress debate was resumed.

Raising the standard of organizational and educational work actually in labor collectives is one very important aspect of Armenian trade union organizations' activity, L.G. Saakyan, chairman of the republic trade union council, reported. Questions of strengthening discipline, creating stable production collectives, making rational use of manpower and ensuring the requisite social and everyday conditions, he stressed, must be solved with the same earnestness as the most vital production tasks.

On behalf of the Armenian delegation, the speaker endorsed the proposal made by other speakers to approve the AUCCTU's activity during the period under review.

The speech by P.L. Kovalev, chairman of the Permskaya Oblast committee of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Trade Union, was devoted to the main ways of increasing working people's activity in the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Polishchuk, face workers' team leader at the Donetskugol Production Association's Trudovskaya pit in Donetskaya Oblast, talked about the improvement of miners' work efficiency.

A. Khaydarov, chairman of the Tadzhik Republic Council of Trade Unions, pointed out that the "worker's relay" competition came into being at the Nurekskaya GES. The republic's trade union organizations have done much to develop this new form of competition further. It is now spreading throughout the country, aiding the construction of a number of large industrial projects.

The organization of socialist competition among workers in the allied sphere of building main pipelines for transporting raw energy from areas of west Siberia has made it possible to considerably accelerate the construction of these important national economic projects. This was talked about by V.T. Sedenko, chairman of the central committee of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union.

The congress welcomed (Abdul Sattar Purdeli), chairman of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions; Pascoal Luvualu, secretary general of the National Federation of Angolan Working People; (Pertti Viinanen), chairman of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions; Jose (Agiryano), department director at the ILO; Carlos Sanchez, secretary of the Salvadoran United Trade Union Federation; Johannes (Mkvanazi), member of the South African Trade Union Congress Workers Committee; Andreas (Ziartidis), general secretary of the All-Cyprus Federation of Labor; German Benavides Carrillo, deputy secretary general of the Association of Nicaraguan Agricultural Workers; Sultan ad-Dush, general secretary of the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Takehiro Ebitani, chief of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions' International Section; Fahmi al-Hindi, deputy general secretary of the Palestinian Federation of Trade Unions; Isidoro Gamarra, chairman of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers; (Kheng Teav), vice chairman of the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation's Central Committee; (Mulugeta Yimer), chairman of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union; (Seku Magassuba), general secretary of the National Confederation of Guinea Working People; Orestis (Khadahivasiliu), chairman of the Greek General Labor Confederation; Ken Gill, member of the British Trades Union Congress General Council and general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers Administrative and Technical Section; and (Suimonu Khassan Adebayov), chairman of the Nigerian Labor Congress.

They noted that the congress strikingly demonstrates Soviet working people's outstanding achievements in all spheres of life. Soviet trade unions whose experience is widely studied by the international trade union movement, are making a substantial contribution to the country's economic and social progress.

The guests stressed that the present complex international situation has aggravated the national trade unions' struggle for working people's political and economic rights.

At the same time, there is an even more vital need to resolutely advocate that the working class and trade unions all over the world join forces in the struggle for disarmament and peace and against imperialism and colonialism.

The speakers stated that the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the trade union congress demonstrate the consistency of the USSR's peace-loving policy. They will exercise a stabilizing influence on the course of development of international events, hamper reactionary forces' aggressive intrigues, and be an inspiration to all working people in the struggle for progress and social justice.

The trade union representatives wished the Soviet people new successes in creative work for the development and prosperity of the Soviet land -- vanguard of the world revolutionary process.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress continues on 20 March.

RUSSIAN NATIONALIST WRITINGS CRITICIZED

WA101730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by Prof. V. Kuleshov, doctor of philology and head of the Russian Literature Department of Moscow University: "Accuracy of Criteria"]

[Text] Following publication of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree "Literary-Artistic Criticism," there have been many good changes in this area of creative activity. Our criticism's best works are distinguished by a high philosophical and aesthetic level, literary skill and an ability to correlate the phenomena of art with life. Topical problems of the development of the artistic process are increasingly often the subject of broad discussion in the literary press. Performing its main task -- being the purveyor of the party line in the sphere of artistic creativity -- criticism endeavors to combine accuracy of ideological evaluation and depth of social analysis with aesthetic stringency and solicitous attitude toward talent and fruitful creative quest. But, unfortunately, a variety of faults of a sometimes very serious quality is also encountered in the vast field of literary criticism.

The authors of some publications on the history of our literature and its present form depart from the traditions of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics and from the methodological principles of an analysis of artistic phenomena that long since justified themselves in the practice of literary history and literary criticism. It happens that, fascinated by one new phenomenon or trend in the contemporary creative process or another, we hasten to diminish the significance of what was done in a previous period. The vital continuity of the artistic experience is disrupted and the real picture of literature's development is thus distorted and impoverished. Readers are sometimes offered not the results of profound scientific quest and not conclusions and generalizations arrived at in the process of cognition but merely hasty judgments and opinions and "concepts" growing out of facts interpreted in a highly arbitrary manner.

The authors of certain articles are concerned to select pronouncements of a certain interpretation designed to lead to goals outlined in advance -- goals that are sometimes of a speculative nature.

V. Kozhinov's article "And Every People in It Will Call Me..." (NASH SOVREMENNIK No 11, 1981) is highly germane in this respect.

The author set himself the seemingly noble goal of talking about Russian distinctiveness and its place in man's history. Not a new question of course, but sufficiently important. Even M. Gorkiy had observed that Russian writers always aspired to define the essence of their people. But it is not a matter of formulas but of what is behind them. They may sound similar, but they have different meanings....What is V. Kozhinov's approach? He takes his main propositions from Dostoyevskiy, from "Pushkin Speeches: and the "Exegesis" thereto: the "Russian soul" and "the genius of the Russian people is perhaps that they are the most capable of all peoples of accommodating the idea of universal unity...." The author of the article asserts that no one has ever disputed this formula. He lines up a long list of names of fellow thinkers: Chaadayev, Ivan Kireyevskiy, Tyutchev, Vladimir Odoyevskiy, Gogol, Belinskiy, Herzen and Apollon Grigoryev, giving us reason to believe that they all expressed themselves identically. But it is precisely the point that Dostoyevskiy was disputed much and cogently -- both during his lifetime and after. Yes, he dreamed of universal brotherhood in the distant future. Yes, and it was for the Russian people that he wished the exceptional and predominant role. But at the same time he naively and mistakenly believed that the Russian people could realize the idea of universal unity merely by being completely humble.

Remember his words: "Be humble, proud man...."

Immediately following the publication of "Pushkin Speeches," however, many of his fellow writers objected to its author.

Long before Dostoyevskiy himself, V.G. Belinskiy had spoken of the universal responsiveness of the Russian people and that selflessness with which they arrive at the truth in all things. The critic is of the same opinion here as the great writer, seemingly.... But the entire difference -- as well as the ponderability and indisputability -- of his conception is that it is grounded in the firm soil of reality and the foundation of history. Belinskiy states: "Yes, we have a national life and we are called on to tell the world of our words and our thoughts." But he knew, believed, that these words would be spoken by posterity: Russia is in urgent need of fundamental, revolutionary transformations.... The Slavophiles' approach to this problem, however, was caustically derided by Belinskiy. Their doctrine, he wrote, "consists of some nebulous mystical presentiments of the East's victory over the West, the groundlessness of which is revealed only too clearly by the facts of reality"; wishing to define the highest Russian "national principles," the Slavophiles' attempt to invent them and hint at "meekness as an expression of Russian nationality." As we can see, the reproach regarding "meekness" also strikes directly at Dostoyevskiy, although he always tried to dissociate himself from the Slavophiles and called Europe a "second homeland" for Russia. But the experience of Europe, he believed, is only bitter experience, suggesting to Russia a different -- its own! -- path to realization of the idea of brotherhood. Of what kind? Here it is worth recalling the writer's attitude toward the 1861 reform: He believed that the era of the "common cause," the era of the unity of the classes and "preliminary" brotherhood on the way to universal brotherhood was imminent. And it is not necessary to be a meticulous literary historian to know how this reform was perceived by Russian thinkers and writers who, for the most part, saw its "landowner" nature.

Vadim Kozhinov surprisingly and unjustifiably deprives Russian literature of such a fundamental quality as social-critical, civic fervor. He suggests that its main quality can be seen in ruthless "self-judgment." It is unimportant, he says, that literature criticized the landowners, merchants and officials; what is important is something else, that it tortured itself.... Of course, Russian writers imposed on themselves and their work the highest moral demands, but it was in the fearless criticism of autocracy and surrounding reality that they displayed their civic-mindedness.

V. Kozhinov has taken much from the Slavophile ideas about "self-judgment" proceeding hand in hand with shame "for their Russianness, exceeding Russianness." It appears that in order to establish general equality and brotherhood it is necessary -- here is the pardox -- to recognize the "definite superiority of another people." V. Kozhinov talks continuously about "Russian thinking" in general and "Western thinking" in general, and the Russian consciousness is for him "integral" while that of the West is "fragmented"; there, allegedly, they care about "rights" while here about "conscience"; there the "individual and the nation," here the "personality and the people." The notorious Russian easygoing nature goes back, according to Kozhinov, to the annalistic mission of the Varangians. Peter the First's reforms are viewed sometimes as a violation of Russia's primordially evolved path, which goes back to peace-loving Byzantium, sometimes as an essential feature of Russia's emergence on the path of world significance. The ideas of the work of Dickens or Hugo -- "good," "freedom," "truth" -- appear, when translated into the sphere of the "Russian spirit," as "narrow-mindedness," "smugness" and "dogmatism." And this is said in connection with the work of Dostoyevskiy, who thought quite differently about both Dickens and Hugo: he learned much from them and made no attempt to conceal this. He found penetrating and profoundly psychological scenes in, say, "The Adventures of Oliver Twist" or "Les Miserables" and wrote in his preface to the Russian translation of "Notre Dame de Paris" that Hugo's thoughts, on the "rehabilitation of a ruined man" and on the justification "by all of the rejected outcasts of society" is the basic thought of the art of the entire 19th century...." The distinctiveness of the cast of the Russian mind, the originality of our people and their great role in man's history, should not, I believe, be shown at the price of such a distortion of the truth as we see in Kozhinov....

What V. Kozhinov's article says about the Battle of Kulikov appears to be blasphemous, disparaging its tremendous patriotic significance. It was not, it transpires, a battle against the Tatar-Mongol conquerors but some battle of the Russians against "universal cosmpoplitan aggression!" It is not the meaning of this battle itself that is important to Kozhinov but the proposition he expounds of the undying magnanimity of the Russians, who, while fighting the aggressors to the death, nonetheless did not experience "estrangement" in respect to any nation. Whence also there subsequently appeared in the Russian aristocracy the various Yusupovs and Bekbulatoviches with whom Rus intermingled "for the sake of universal unity." How naively idyllic history appears as served up by V. Kozhinov! In passing, incidentally, he also reproaches Ch. Aytmatov for the fact that he portrayed the [zhuan zhuaney] as repulsively cruel: This is not in the traditions of Russian responsiveness. Look a little closer and you will find a virtue in Attila....

To listen to V. Kozhinov, it transpires that none other than V.I. Lenin confirms his "philosophical" constructions. But in Lenin's work mentioned by the critic, "Our Revolution" and "Better Fewer, But Better," in connection with the question of Russia's attitude toward Asia it is by no means a question of "all-admissibility" and "self-punishment" but of the awakening of Asia under the influence of October. It was not only rapacious European imperialists who regarded Asia as "material" and a "subject for enrichment" but the local violent rich also looked on their own oppressed peoples in the same way. Lenin gives a precise explanation of the meaning of Soviet Russia's mission to organize around itself all awakening peoples of the East in the struggle against international imperialism....

Literary criticism is sometimes altogether quite free in its treatment of Marxist propositions. For example, in his article "Dostoyevskiy's Great Hope," Yu. Seleznev takes K. Marx's celebrated proposition that "philosophers have only explained the world in various ways, but the point is to change it" and applies it to Dostoyevskiy. And we get the following: "It is only possible to define the idea of Dostoyevskiy's work as a whole having modified slightly the above formula: 'Artists have hitherto merely portrayed the world in various ways, but it is the business of the writer and the artist to change it.'"

The words quoted above contain two irregularities and one flagrant distortion. The irregularities are the following. First, not only Dostoyevskiy but all of progressive Russian literature, in portraying the world dreamed of changing it. Second, there simply could not have been any particular change in the world "a la Dostoyevskiy." And the distortion concerns Marx's thought: By "change" he meant revolutionary practice and a real transformation of the world, whereas Dostoyevskiy -- like other writers -- possessed only the "weapon of criticism" of the entire "arsenal" of struggle.

It is now customary to cut off many arguments about literature, man's responsibility for his actions and the fate of peace with Dostoyevskiy. There is good reason for this, of course: By his life and his work, Dostoyevskiy raised many moral problems that have today perhaps even a sharper resonance than in his time. Good, talented books about the great writer have appeared; new material has been published; and the publication of the complete collection of his works is being completed.

But guided by a "love" for Dostoyevskiy, an apologetic rounding off of his "howling contradictions" has also been discerned. "Interpreters" have appeared who are literally "rolling" in the writer's sometimes inconsistent judgments -- not clarifying but obscuring them and making up in respect to them their own idle figments of the imagination. In the book "Dostoyevskiy's Three Circles (Circumstantial, Social, Philosophical)," which is marked by a considerable tinge of scholasticism, its author, Yu. Kudryavtseve, attempts to show that a consistent "integrity" was characteristic of Dostoyevskiy's world outlook. The approximations between "The Devils" and "War and Peace" that we find in the article "I Am Only Beginning..." (LITERATURNOYE OBOZRENIYE No 11, 1981) are full of irregularities and are not corroborated by any analysis. On this occasion, Yu. Karyakin, a thoughtful and interesting researcher, was in a hurry to have his manifestly vapid essay published... the arbitrary interpretations of Dostoyevskiy, the application to him of a priori sets of symbols, tasteless comparisons of his characters with the characters of other writers, the elevation of each -- even debatable and sometimes altogether erroneous -- opinion of his into some absolute -- this is the right way to ruin the cause of a truly scientific comprehension of the work of the great writer. Innovation "at all costs" has never benefited literature. Or, of course, criticism. It is necessary to clearly distinguish between playing at methodology and genuine methodological armament.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphatically condemned manifestations of a lack of ideological content, world-outlook indiscriminateness and a departure from a precise class evaluation of individual figures and events. Accuracy of criteria, fidelity to the Marxist methodology of analysis of the artistic process and its specific phenomena and a high sense of responsibility -- should be the indestructible testament for literary criticism.

KISELEV, NURIYEV ADDRESS BELORUSSIAN PLENUM

LD232316 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Summary] The fifth plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Minsk today to discuss the work of the Vitebskiy and Gomelskiy Party Obkoms and of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture on the fulfillment of the decisons of the 26th CPSU Congress to increase production and procurement of livestock produce.

"The plenum was addressed by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, also made a speech at the plenum."

GEORGIAN PARTY AKTIV MEETS ON CRIME FIGHTING

WA241930 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held 15 January in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Hall of Sessions. Georgian Communist Party Central Committee members and candidate members, Auditing Commission members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries who are not members of the Central Committee, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, republic ministry and department leaders, trade union and Komsomol workers, republic adminstrative body and people's control committee executives and representatives of the press and television were invited.

A.M. Rekunkov, prosecutor general of the USSR, and V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, participated in the party aktiv meeting.

Participants discussed the results of the work of party, soviet and law enforcement authorities and voluntary organisations on strengthening law and order and the tasks ensuing from the CPSU Central Committee requirements for an intensification of the fight against infringements of the law.

The report at the meeting was delivered by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following participated in the debate: B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom; Georgian SSR Prosecutor A.M. Barabadze; N.Sh. Endeladze, secretary of Tbilisskiy Gorkom; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; A.G. Karanadze, chairman of the republic Supreme Court; V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzharskiy Obkom; A.A. Shushanashvili, Georgian SSR minister of justice; D.N. Dvalishvili, minister of finance of the republic; V.M. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.G. Paratayev, secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom; V.I. Shaduri, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the republic; N.D. Rukhadze, first secretary of Kutaiskiy Gorkom; Zh.K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; N.A. Popkhadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; K.N. Shavishvili, chairman of the Tsekavshir Board; G.Sh. Tsitsishville secretary of the Georgian Writers' Union Board; S.M. Dzhorbenadze, vice chancellor of the Tbilisi State University; and I.O. Abramyan, prosecutor of Akhalkalakskiy Rayon.

The meeting was addressed by A.M. Rekunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR prosecutor general.

A big speech at the party aktiv meeting was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting of the party aktiv passed a resolution.

Speech by Kolbin

WA010910 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Text] Two years ago, after discussing the tasks connected with fulfilling the 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee on strengthening public order and intensifying the struggle against crime, the republic's aktiv mapped out an extensive program of work in this direction by party, government and administrative agencies. The report of the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. V. Kolbin, and the addresses of participants in the discussions were devoted to an analysis of the accomplishment of this program.

The Basis -- Concrete, Purposeful, Uncompromising

The entire complex of organizational, law enforcement and ideological measures is now being directed by the working group of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Similar working groups that have been created at the party committees are operating in the regions.

The regulation on the activities of the working groups that has been adopted, Comrade G. V. Kolbin noted, has ensured that these activities remain concrete and systematic: the monthly summing up of work results, the adoption of measures for one specific problem area and periodic information reports to the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Georgia about work that has been performed and its results.

During the past 2 years, the Central Committee working group has developed measures to strengthen the struggle against theft, drug addiction, hooliganism and automobile theft; to strengthen the material and technical base and improve the work of corrective labor institutions, the patrol and post militia and the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate; and to strengthen the struggle against bureaucratic behavior and formalism in administrative agencies. Many other measures were developed for which special decisions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia were taken.

Correspondingly, the local working groups, following the Central Committee working group, are also making their work concrete and purposeful and this, as a result, is producing a definite improvement in the situation, as is proven by the statistics.

Crime reporting indicators have improved. An improvement in the situation has been achieved in 40 cities and rayons -- the cities of Tbilisi, Rustavi and Kutaisi, the Abkhaz and Adzhar Autonomous Republics, the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast and other places.

Although taking note of the positive changes in the struggle against crime, we are not inclined to overestimate these results, the reporter said. Today at the party aktiv it has to be stated frankly that the rates of decreasing crime both for a large number of highly important positions and in most regions do not meet the demands put forward by the Central Committee of our party and those tasks that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has been setting for party, government and administrative agencies.

Then, concentrating attention on an analysis of the struggle against various types of crime, Comrade G. V. Kolbin noted, in particular: An increase in the number of criminal cases brought for instances of hooliganism was a result of the same uncompromising stand that the central committee took with respect to instances of the concealment of malicious hooliganism by means of moving it artificially to the petty category, issuing illegal and unjustified decrees rejecting the bringing of criminal charges and other unseemly manipulations concerning hooligan elements. Administrative agencies, primarily, and the republic Procurator's Office have carried out a number of measures to strengthen the struggle against hooliganism and this has not been slow to show up in the statistics. On the other hand, such a sharp increase in the number of manifestations of hooliganism has graphically and convincingly proven to everyone how neglected this sector of the struggle for a model public order was. In addition to militia, procurator and court agencies, party committees and soviets merit serious reproach here.

Effective prevention of hooliganism is necessary first of all because it makes it possible to prevent grave crimes against the lives and the health of citizens. It is precisely for this reason that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia is demanding not only consistent and unswerving compliance with the law when hooligan actions are evaluated but also a strengthening of preventive work at citizens' places of residence and work. Along with this, the Central Commiteee of the Communist Party of Georgia is demanding increased activity in stopping the illegal keeping of weapons and pick-pocket thefts. An increase in the number of crimes in these categories that is brought to light should be regarded as a positive factor in the improvement of the situation and as evidence of the efficiency of the criminal police apparatuses.

A complex of measures that has been adopted during the past two years, including the Ukaze of the Presidium of the Georgia SSR Supreme Soviet on increasing criminal responsibility for criminal encroachments on state and personal property, has made it possible for the first time in recent years to also achieve a tangible decrease in the number of personal property thefts and, primarily, apartment thefts.

The important problems in the struggle against crime are successfully solved in those places, the reporter emphasized, where the party committees work with genuine interest on one concrete problem and solve it to the end. Rustavi, where 2 or 3 years ago the situation became seriously worse, is an example here. Thanks to a complex of measures worked out and executed by the gorkom, it was possible first to stop the increase in apartment thefts and then to bring about a decrease in them.

Unfortunately, in a number of cities and rayons -- Tskhaltubo, Zugdidi and Sukhumi cities and Lanchkhutskiy, Ambrolaurskiy and Tskhakayevskiy Rayons -- the struggle against thefts is being carried out unsatisfactorily.

The safe-keeping of economic cargo in rail transportation continues to cause serious alarm. On the Transcaucasian Railroad, shortages, spoilage, damage and theft do not decrease. It would seem that this requires the united efforts of the leadership of the road and of the agencies of the transportation militia and the Procurator's Office. However, nothing of a kind is happening here.

Well-organized and efficient work by the subdivisions of extradepartmental security is of considerable importance in the complex of measures in the struggle against property thefts. Because of thoughtlessness, failure to fulfill official instructions and a lack of control over its workers, large thefts were made from the Tbilisi stores Elektronika, Yantar and Izumrud. These crimes have been uncovered and some of the stolen goods have been confiscated, which has to be regarded as a worthwhile achievement for the operatives of the Administration for Internal Affairs of Tbilisi and its leadership headed by Comrade G. Sh. Kvantaliani. However, the Administration for Nondepartmental Security and its chief, Comrade G. I. Khazaradze, have to draw the appropriate conclusions.

The struggle against parasitism has to be more active and aggressive. In 1980 many more people than in the previous year were discovered avoiding work, put in jobs and held criminally responsible. But the proportion of parasites among those who have committed crimes has not only not decreased but has even increased compared to 1980. In other words, almost every third person who committed a crime in the republic was not working anywhere and not studying, and among the people who committed property crimes this indicator is substantially higher.

The republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs, its party committees and ispolkoms have to make a deeper and more principled analysis of each crime that is committed by a person who does not work, analyzing each concrete fact and determining the degree of responsibility of specific officials.

Having called this to the attention of the leaders of the party, government and administrative agencies of Makharadzevskiy, Akhmetskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Lagodekhskiy and a number of other rayons, and also of the city of Zugdidi where a large proportion of the law-breakers are people who do not work, the reporter concluded: A weakening of the struggle with parasitism objectively signifies a weakening of the struggle against crime in general.

In this connection, criticisms were made of the republic Procurator's Office, which has the task of ensuring strict supervision over adherence to the law on responsibility for following a parasitic way of life, over the criminal investigation department and other law protection agencies and over gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. It was recommended that they think through and carry out measures for increasing the effectiveness of the struggle against parasitism.

By making a detailed and attentive analysis of a concrete problem, it was noted in the report, one can achieve definite positive changes that are perhaps not very tangible at first but are sufficient to break down customary conservative forms and methods of work and to compel people to think and act in a new way.

An example can be seen here in the actions undertaken by the republic's Komsomol Central Committee and the Republic Commission for the Affairs of Minors to strengthen the struggle against child neglect and violations of the law among adolescents as well as the resolute actions of law enforcement agencies to eradicate such crime as automobile thefts.

As a result of the measures that have been taken, quite a bit has been achieved here; however, there is still a lot of work to do. In a number of places the inertia and passivity of the militia and procurator agencies in the struggle against these crimes are making themselves felt. For this reason, party committees have to supervise work on the regristration, discovery and punishment of automobile thieves.

Reliable Protection for Public Property

Examining the general complex of tasks in strengthening socialist law and order, the reporter gave special attention to the problems involving the reliable safe-keeping of socialist property and the struggle against mismanagement, deception, thefts of socialist property, bribery and speculation. A number of cases recently initiated for such crimes and related statistics were cited at the meeting.

It was emphasized that the acuteness of the problem had by no means diminished. Work in this direction by the republic's party, government, economic and administrative agencies must be said to be insufficient and, in a number of specific cases, unsatisfactory.

On account of the grossest miscalculations in the organizational and personnel work of party committees and economic agencies and of the inability of lack of desire of certain administrative agencies to wage an aggressive struggle against plunderers, which is sometimes manifested in a complacent and conciliatory attitude toward the latter, organized thefts of socialist property have been going on for years and the damage caused to the state is growing. The worst state of affairs with regard to the safeguarding of socialist property exists in the Ministries of the Local, Food, Light and Timber and Wood Processing Industries and of Construction.

For almost 10 years organized thefts have been committed at dozens of timber enterprises and at the procurement points of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For more than 9 years manipulators ran the show at the Tbilisi champagne wines combine.

In a speech at the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, speaking about the reasons for major thefts at the Gardaban knitted goods factory, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze emphasized the necessity for a thorough improvement of crime prevention work in general and of theft prevention work in particular. This work should be coordinated and directed by the working groups of party committees and the commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena. At one time, various opinions and judgments were expressed about the usefulness of the simultaneous existence of the working groups and the commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena. Practice persuades us that the forms and methods for a correct combination of their work have been found. The commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena in the ministries and other economic subdivisions determine with professional expertise the sources of abuses and direct the appropriate control services there, bring abuses to light and prevent them. As for the commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and of other local party bodies, they have the task of activating the work of the proper leaders of economic agencies and of seeing to it that they become real fighters against negative phenomena.

Broad possibilities for the punctual unmasking of plunderers, bribe-takers and speculators are possessed by administrative agencies and, primarily, the agencies of internal affairs with their special apparatuses for combating the theft of socialist property and speculation. Recently, the central apparatus of this service (Comrade D. G. Yepkhovadze), by skillfully interacting with other administrative agencies, has uncovered a large number of thefts of especially large proportions and cases of bribe-taking and speculation.

Unfortunately, the activation of this struggle at the center has not resulted in an improvement in current investigatory and preventive work in the localities. For years the Ambrolaurskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Adigenskiy, Mayakovskiy, Khobskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy and Tsulukidzevskiy Rayon Departments of Internal Affairs have been taking a passive position and have not been unmasking plunderers and bribe-takers, satisfying themselves with the discovery of simple matters that lie, so to speak, on the surface and do not require great experience and professional expertise.

In Aspindzskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Lentekhskiy, Onskiy and Tsagerskiy Rayons not a single bribery case has been prosecuted in the last 5 years, and in Borzhomskiy, Mestiyskiy and Tetritskaroyskiy Rayons there has not been a case for the last 3 years. During the last 2 years, bribery cases have not been discovered by the administrative agencies of the city of Chiatura and of Akhmetskiy, Bolnisskiy, Kazbegskiy, Kvarelskiy and Tianetskiy Rayons.

Instances were cited in the report of the grossest violations of procedural norms in investigating criminal cases of this category and of bureaucratic red tape that, willy nilly, helps the plunderers. An investigation of thefts and report exaggerations in Mobile Mechanized Column-11 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction, which is being conducted in the Procurator's Office of the Abkhaz ASSR, has dragged on for more than 4 years. For more than 3 years the Procurator's Office of Khashurskiy Rayon has been conducting an investigation of abuses and thefts of state resources in especially large amounts of the Procurement Office of the Rayon Union of Consumers Societies. Such facts are by no means isolated ones.

There was also sharp criticism of workers of the militia, Procurator's Office and city and rayon courts who have groundlessly halted a number of criminal cases and are delivering unjustifiably mild verdicts. The cited examples of red tape and liberalism shown in relation to the plunderers provide grounds for calling the leaders of the republic's administrative agencies to strict account for their inconsistent and insufficiently active work in strengthening the struggle against thefts of socialist property.

The entire mechanism of our administrative agencies -- from efficient day-to-day detective work to careful and competent investigation and objective court verdicts -- has to operate faultlessly. It is no less important that, after their sentences, plunderers and bribe-takers, in accordance with the law, make compensation for the damage they have inflicted with part of their earnings in corrective labor institutions. As of now this demand is being poorly realized. Thieves, burglars, plunderers of socialist property, bribe-takers and other enemies of socialist morality have to serve out their punishment in the full severity of Soviet laws. In this connection, the role of procurator supervision in introducing order in the corrective labor institutions has to be increased to a maximum.

The reporter expressed serious concern about petty thefts of socialist property, which cause great damage to the economy. Especially hard hit here are the enterprises of the food, light, meat and dairy and local industries; meat combines; poultry factories; baking plants; and tobacco factories. However, the leaders of these branches do not fight hard against these phenomena, and at many enterprises they have reconciled themselves to them.

The time has come to put an end to all of this.

Further on in the report, the struggle against speculation was analyzed. Impressive statistics do not come close to reflecting the real state of affairs. Not only in the systems of the Ministries of Consumer Services and Trade, and of [Tsekavshiri], but also in other departments illegal deals are made, and abuses and violations connected with speculation, bribe-taking and thefts have not been eliminated. The task is to increase the role of the primary party organizations and administration in putting a stop to this evil and in bringing the culprits to face legal responsibility.

Work to prevent speculation in agricultural products has to be sharply intensified. Last year internal affairs agencies prevented the transportation outside the republic for speculative purposes of more than 1,000 tons of agricultural output. Some of it nevertheless gets past our control points, and this should have alerted the leaders of our administrative agencies. The responsibility for this lies with the rural soviets, their aktiv and the district militia inspectorates. The interest of the republic press in this topic has also weakened, although there is quite a bit of food for the most serious reflection here. The preventive work against speculation in agricultural products has to have the involvement of the leaders of motor vehicle transport enterprises, motor vehicle enterprises, the ministries and departments, the Transcaucasian Railroad and economic executives who have departmental railroad lines under their jurisdiction.

Sufficient experience in the struggle against plunderers, bribe-takers and speculators of all types has been gained in the republic. During the last decade, the question of intensifying this struggle has passed like a thread through all of the plenums of the Central Committee and all of the meetings of the republic's party-economic aktiv. Today's demands for a further activization of the struggle against economic and official crimes follows logically from the unshakable course adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in 1972 and from all of the subsequent organizational and political work of the Georgian party organization.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on strengthening the struggle against theft, bribe-taking and speculation raises these issues to a fundamentally new height. This is behind the increased exactingness of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee with regard to the leaders of party committees, administrative agencies and ministries and departments and their increased responsibility for the safe-keeping of socialist property and for the elimination of any of the underlying conditions that lead to extortion and bribe-taking.

May Justice Triumph

In adopting in September 1980 the decree "On the State of and Measures To Strengthen the Struggle Against Manifestations of Bureaucratism and Formalism in Republic Agencies of the Procurator's Office, Internal Affairs, Justice and the Courts," G. V. Kolbin noted, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia proceeded from the principle that bureaucratism and formalism objectively create the conditions for the most dangerous abuses in any sphere of human relations and especially in the agencies of internal affairs, the Procurator's Office and the people's courts. A formal solution to the question of struggling against crime and doing preventive work against law breaking inevitably leads to a worsening of the situation and to the indulgence of criminal elements and their freedom from punishment. Public opinion reacts very sensitively and painfully to every instance of bureaucratism and formalism in the work of administrative agencies; the workers rightly demand the adoption not of formal but of real measures against criminals.

What has it been possible to achieve since the adoption of the decree? A number of measures to improve work style and to strengthen control over subordinate agencies have been carried out in the Procurator's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the Supreme Court. However, the situation is still far from good. Investigative work gives rise to much criticism. During 6 months of last year in the republic 17 percent of the cases were investigated with violations of the established

schedules -- this is one of the worst indicators in the country. An end has not been put to red tape in the people's courts. Last year every 3d case was heard for longer than 1 month in the Kaspskiy, Goriyskiy and Vanskiy People's Courts, and in the Abashskiy, Karelskiy and Kazbegskiy People's Courts it was every 4th case. Gross violations of schedules have been committed by the People's Courts of Sagaredzhoyskiy and Gegechkorskiy Rayons, Gldanskiy Rayon of Tbilisi, Leninskiy Rayon of Kutaisi and a number of others.

Last year the chairmen of certain people's courts were strictly punished for bureaucratism and formalism, and for various violations two of them were recalled.

The republic's Supreme Court is carrying out work that is substantial in its volume and in its effect on improving the process of justice. Along with an increased ability to remain current, there is a marked increase in the influence of the judicial processes performed by it on the formation of public opinion in the republic. Suffice it ot say that the results of the processes that were carried out last year by the Supreme Soviet were discussed 12 times by the party and economic aktivs, 14 times at raykom and gorkom politburos and 24 times by the boards of ministries, ispolkoms, people's control agencies and other organs.

Year after year the quality of the appeal work of the republic's Supreme Court has been improving measurably. Definite positive experience has been gained in working on complaints and letters and this experience merits generalization and dissemination.

Against this background, those individual omissions and shortcomings that sometimes manifest themselves in the work of the republic's Supreme Court are especially vexing. In particular, when complaints are studied in an appeal and supervisory order there are still cases of red tape.

The most frequent cases of formalism and bureaucratism occur in the agencies of internal affairs in reacting to statements and communications about crimes. Unfortunately, to this day there has been no halt to the fallacious practice of concealing law violations from state registration and of failing to take the measures stipulated by law for the unmasking and detention of criminals.

Last year alone the chiefs of Bolnisskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons of the city of Tbilisi and the Tskhaltubskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Akhaltsihskiy and Chokhataurskiy Departments of Internal Affairs were dismissed from their jobs for these shortcomings and violations. The procurators of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon of the city of Tbilisi, of Lanchkhutskiy Rayon of the city of Tskhatubo and a number of others have been dismissed from their posts for a weakening of procurator supervision, including supervision over the registration of communications and statements about crime.

The question arises: Are there not too many of them, these leaders of rayon-level administrative agencies who have been severely punished for formalism and bureaucratism in their work on registering communications about crimes and reacting to them? G. V. Kolbin emphasized that the party central committee supports and approves the principled position, uncompromising with shortcomings and violations, of the leadership of the Georgian SSR's Procurator's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs. However, it has to be acknowledged that it is difficult to solve the problem of struggling against formalism in administrative agencies solely by replacing leaders. It is necessary to develop and carry out measures to strengthen control over subordinate agencies and to make this control a constant one that will prevent an accumulation of errors.

Serious criticism was made at the meeting of the republic's Ministry of Public Health of the bureau of the expert committee on forensic medicine and of the leaders of city and rayon forensic medicine expert committees. Their work is insufficiently well-organized and efficient, and sometimes incorrect conclusions lead to the investigatory agencies making incorrect decisions.

...Hot Heart and Clean Hands

In the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress, L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the high responsibility of the agencies of justice, the court, the Procurator's Office and the Soviet militia.

The party's demands regarding the strengthening of these agencies with tested and reliable workers, who with their moral and political and professional qualities are capable of accomplishing the difficult tasks of strengthening socialist law and order, must be placed at the foundation of the work to select, place and educate administrative agency cadres.

For this reason, the promotion to leading posts of professionally unprepared and incompetent people who are incapable of conducting the party's course of strengthening the struggle against crime and against all kinds of negative phenomena have to be gotten rid of in the work of party committees, the Procurator's Office and the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice. Such cases were named. Thus, G. D. Adeishvili was unjustifiable promoted from the central apparatus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the post of chief of Tsagerskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs; he proved to be incapable of organizing the work of the rayon department.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia demands from raykoms and gorkoms and from the Ministry of Internal Affairs a more thoughtful and more principled approach to the solution of these problems, to the organization of a training system for newly appointed leading cadres, providing them with practical assistance, and control over their work by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Procurator's Office and the Ministry of Justice.

The task also involves creating the kind of atmosphere and the kinds of conditions in the procurator, internal affairs and justice agencies that will exclude the possibility of any abuses and violations.

The effectiveness of the political educational work of the agencies of internal affairs is still low. Frequently, not only the deputy political offices but also their leaders and the commanders of the subdivisions do not perform educational work, and some of them set a bad personal example and educate slack and indifferent workers.

The State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate continues to be a weak link in the system of internal affairs agencies. So far no progress has been made here either in supervision over road traffic and prevention of accidents or in the strengthening of discipline. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia is waiting for the leaders of this service -- Comrade L. I. Gorgodze, V. V. Rogava and G. G. Tsintsadze — to finally restore order.

The approval of their workers at the politburos of raykoms and gorkoms should be one of the effective levers for improving the situation in the internal affairs agencies. In a corresponding decree, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia demanded that party committees certify every worker -- from leaders to the ordinary militia man. However, many party committees do not use this campaign for the purpose of cleaning out and strengthening the internal affairs agencies.

Work with the cadres of administrative agencies is not a crash program but a constant process of the selection and education of people, the strengthening of their ties with labor collectives and of daily supervision of their work and an improvement of their working and living conditions. In this connection, the role of the primary party organizations of administrative agencies also has to be increased, and the raykoms and gorkoms have to base themselves more broadly on the communists of administrative agencies in their party political work.

Despite the fact that recently the republic's Procurator's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice have as a whole improved their organizational work, their leaders have to raise the work of the systems to a qualitatively new height. This is all the more important and necessary because the republic is faced with

large and responsible tasks during the 2d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. A further increase in the efficiency of social production, an improvement of economic management, satisfaction of the needs and requirements of the workers and a number of difficulties and still unsolved problems demand from the republic's administrative agencies' maximum discipline, mobilization and fighting efficiency.

Defining the tasks of the workers of the mass information media, the reporter emphasized that they have to seek new effective forms of ideological support for the struggle against negative phenomena and for forming the necessary public opinion around cases of theft, bribe-taking and speculation and the legal education of the workers.

The important events of last year, G. V. Kolbin said in conclusion — the party congresses, the celebration of the republic's anniversary and the visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev — demonstrated the unity of our communists and of all of the workers of the republic around the Central Committee of the party. During these days the administrative agencies have shown a high level of political consciousness, model discipline and skill.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia expresses its confidence that the tasks of strengthening socialist law and order that are being advanced by the party at the current stage will be successfully accomplished.

Shevardnadze Summary

WA011135 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The results of the work of the meeting of the republic's aktiv were summed up by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

He gave a heartfelt welcome to Comrade A. M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and thanked him for his interesting, profound and genuinely principled party address. Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze expressed a warm welcome to the deputy chief of the Administrative Agencies Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade V. I. Gladyshev, who took part in the work of the meeting of the republic's party aktiv.

Perhaps some of you remember that the last time the USSR procurator general came to our republic was in the middle 1950's. Those were difficult years and difficult times. Now, many years later, the present procurator general, Comrade A. M. Rekunkov -- one of the major leaders and statesmen of our country -- has come to Georgia when a completely different atmosphere reigns.

It is a really working atmosphere, an atmosphere of confidence, justice and honesty that is one of the most important gains of our Leninist party and its Central Committee and Politburo led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This atmosphere, which holds sway in our party and in our entire country, is making it possible for us today to work out on a principled party basis and with the participation of the USSR procurator general and the deputy section chief of the CPSU Central Committee recommendations for a further strengthening in the republic the struggle against all negative phenomena, for strengthening legality, law and order and discipline and for affirming the positive changes in this highly important field of social and political life.

This atmosphere is a highly important result of the practical implementation of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisi Gorkom. Adopted on the initiative of L. I. Brezhnev 10 years ago, it has become the ideological and organizational basis of our struggle against all negative phenomena, violations of legality and law and order and deviations from the norms of communist morality.

We constantly return to this stage-setting document and analyze with a view toward its demands and theses the work that has been done in the field of improving the republic's economy and activating sociopolitical life, including the field of struggle against crime and violations of the law and for a model social order. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee on Tbilisi Gorkom and all of the subsequent decrees of the Central Committee on the Georgian party organization will for many years yet be our chief party documents and basic orientation points in all of our work, in our life.

A great deal has been done and achieved, and at the basis of all of our successes lies the confident development of our economy. It is from here that the process of improving the moral and psychological climate gets its start. During the last 10 years our production of industrial output has doubled, and the average annual amount of gross agriculture output has increased almost two times. Great progress has been achieved in capital construction, transportation and communications and trade and domestic services. Party, state and labor discipline has become substantially stronger. The composition of our cadres has been improved, and, this applies to cadres of all categories.

To achieve this, many difficulties had to be overcome, and the leadership of rayon, city and oblast party organizations had to be almost entirely renewed. Most of the new cadres have entered the leadership of ministries and departments and of sections of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the Supreme Sovet and so forth. This was a very difficult political process, and thanks to the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's party organization succeeded in carrying it through — one may say, without any special mistakes and distortions -- and in forming a healthy body of cadres. We now have reliable support in the form of the oblast party organizations, rayon and city party committees, primary party organizations, state apparatuses, local soviet agencies, economic leaders, ministers and so forth.

The main thing has been achieved: People have begun to believe in the power of our party organization, in its Central Committee and in the republic's leading agencies. Such very important moral categories as honesty, justice and objectivity have been restored in their rights.

We sought ways to establish systematic order in our work, and many documents and decisions of the Central Committee were sent to strengthen the struggle to improve the moral and psychological climate and to restore the Leninist norms and principles of party, state and social life. At one of the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia a clear-cut scheme for conducting this struggle was set forth because we had come to the conclusion that without system, without an exact and clear program and without concrete responsibility on the part of all leaders it would be impossible to preserve what had already been achieved and, especially, to go further along the road to the elimination of shortcomings. Now it is already possible to say that the existing system has in principle justified itself.

The protection of public order and the struggle to observe socialist legality -- these, in the first place, are party problems, the work of the entire party and of our entire party organization. It is precisely our party organizations that have to constantly coordinate this entire work for the whole republic and for every city and rayon. It is precisely our party organizations that have to take upon themselves full responsibility for the state of affairs in this sphere.

Our experience in recent years has convincingly demonstrated that this kind of approach is the only correct and effective one.

Commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena are now functioning in the apparatus of the Central Committee and in every one of its sections. The same kind of commissions exist at the rayon and city party committees, in ministries, departments and primary party organizations. In those places where a very serious attitude was taken toward this very important party commission, matters are going forward rather well. The agenda of almost

every meeting of the Politburo or Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee lists a report or an information communique from the second secretary of the Central Committee on the state of the struggle against crime during the past week, the past 10 days and so forth.

Unfortunately, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze noted, this system does not work everywhere. In those places where raykoms secretaries are militant minded and in those places where there are good leaders, good ministers, real communists, highly competent people and competent leaders -- in those places things go well. But where the comrades are not able to work at the level of the demands being made on them, where we have a weak link, there the system, or, rather, the cadres let us down.

At the same time, from the beginning a task was set: The various forms of commission work must under no circumstances substitute for administrative agencies. The commissions exist for coordination, for a better organization of the struggle and for the better organization of all of our work. And this kind of approach has made it possible to create conditions under which work has in a definite sense been revitalized in the administrative agencies. The leaders of the Procurator's Office, the procurator himself, the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Justice and many leaders of local administrative agencies are competent people and good communists whom we trust. This is a significant gain.

However, it has to be acknowledged that not everything has been done yet to create the necessary order. After noting that we are dominated and will always be dominated by a feeling of satisfaction with what has been achieved because no matter how hopeful the tendencies may be, we are unable to sleep peacefully while crimes are committed and not all of the criminals have been discovered and while thefts of socialist property and bribe-taking have not been removed from our life, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze emphasized that our chief task now consists in going further in this struggle and being bolder and more principled in our offensive against all of the negative phenomena that makes us so anxious.

In this connection, the problem of prevention is being brought to the forefront today. It has to become one of the chief concerns of the republic's entire party organization. To face head on the problems of preventive work and the problems of preventing crime -- this is the task of tasks.

We are pleased with the fact that the Administration of Internal Affairs of Tbilisi Gorispolkom has unmasked a criminal gang that robbed a number of stores in this city. Yes, the success is indisputable, but a reasonable question immediately arises: Why was the crime permitted? After all, the facilities are guarded by the militia and extradepartmental security and are equipped with alarms.

In the same way, it can be asked: Why are there large thefts and large bribes? There is no doubt that the discovery of a crime involves heroism, selflessness, profound knowledge and great competence. You have to know how to investigate, discover and unmask. All of this, of course, is essential. But the most important and the most responsible task, the duty of every worker in our administrative agencies, of every communist is to prevent crimes, nip them in the very bud.

Major crimes were committed at the Tbilisi champagne wines combine. And this enterprise is connected with many other organizations, including 450 stores. Women and mothers worked here, and many of them have been brought to face criminal charges. The evil have been punished, but how much pain there is in this? How could we have allowed it to happen that for 9 years errant manipulators freely involved dozens of people in their criminal activities? Or another example: In Adzhariya, in one of its villages, dozens of families were involved in a manipulation. A similar case occurred in Ambrolaurskiy Rayon. But there is a representative of the agencies of internal affairs here, the chairman of the rural soviet and the chairman of the kolkhoz and an instructor is sometimes present, as are the raykom secretaries. How did all of this remain unnoticed

for so long? It turns out that sometimes in front of the eyes of the public and of the official agencies of power the sources of flagrant crimes are born, and there is no one to raise his voice, no one to warn people against falling into the abyss. This is formalism at work, and it is always fraught with the most pernicious consequences.

This is why it should be emphasized once more: The chief goal of our work to overcome negative phenomena is not only the uncovering of crime but, and chiefly, preventive work against it, its prevention. Preventive work has to be thoroughly improved and perfected.

As yet we are not conducting serious preventive work. For the chief demand in this matter is the inevitability of punishment. Everybody has to know that the commission of an act will inevitably be followed by a corresponding reaction, and that evil will without fail be followed by punishment. Unfortunately, there are still many shortcomings in our republic in the matter of ensuring the inevitability of punishment.

Neither resources nor capital investments are required here to create the proper order. All that is necessary is high qualifications, a high level of competence and honesty and profound party involvement. In ths respect, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze said, our administrative agencies have to get a serious grip on themselves. Sometimes an investigation is conducted for years, court hearings are dragged out, the case is moved from one court to another, from one rayon to another and from one level to another and there is no decision.

The board of the republic Procurator's Office recently dismissed the first deputy procurator of the republic because errors and oversights occurred in his work. A criminal case was instituted and, without bringing it to a conclusion, the investigation was groundlessly stopped. During that time the thefts continued, involving new people. As a result, a second case arose in which it was now necessary to isolate several dozen people. The state suffered enormous damage.

For this reason, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia is setting the task of developing a precise system of control in this work.

It is very important, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze observed, to learn to forecast a violation of the law. We have many economic crimes and thefts; there are cases of bribetaking and so forth. It is very important, therefore, for party committees and administrative agencies to constantly keep a watch on the development of events and on the course of the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee that concern the struggle against crime.

The sphere of procurements has been reorganized in the republic. Procurement functions have been given to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. An important process is taking place in the formation of a rayon echelon for the direction of the entire agroindustrial complex. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of these measures. The economic mechanism is being improved in industry and construction. We are speaking about the expansion of managerial independence and economic initiative and about the development of commercial principles in work. The development of commercial principles is an important state matter. Meanwhile, all kinds of dishonest elements, business types and manipulators can, of course, attach themselves to it. And are the appropriate agencies and services thinking about how to prevent possible negative consequences from all these useful initiatives? Is anyone in our republic now forecasting and analyzing what are the possible undesirable consequences from these innovations, and in introducing them, have we succeeded in closing all the chinks of dishonest people, people with unclean hands?

The discovery and investigation of a crime -- this is science. But it can only become effective if it includes preventive work and forecasting. To outstrip events, not to allow tragedies and serious traumas in labor collectives and in families -- this is where we have the promise of high effectiveness in the struggle against crime. We call on party, government and administrative agencies to make more active use of all existing forms for the prevention of crime.

When we speak about preventive work and about strengthening the struggle against crime we have in mind that all of this work has to be conducted in close relationship with measures to strengthen the economy. The working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all honest people have to be convinced and have no doubt that we constantly care for their interests, for the interests of the state and of every member of society.

We understand that a rise in the standard of living of the population is closely connected with the settlement of wage issues and with ensuring the essential minimum for the family budget.

For example, trade in Georgia has the lowest wages in the country. The republic's leadership had to do quite a bit of work to break up the established system and introduce the principle of material stimulation into this branch and create an interest in people. Now at many trade facilities both of the Ministry of Trade and of the (Tsekhavshiri) ordinary workers earn quite decent wages. And now they greatly cherish their situation in their work.

We have to keep a constant watch over how conscientious and highly productive work is remunerated. If we are to have allies and reliable helpers in the struggle for the necessary order, we have to stimulate honest labor every way we can. This is the task of all of our party organizations and of all of our government and economic agencies. The reasons for the emergence of negative phenomena have to be sought and serious measures have to be taken to remove them. This is the most important task of preventive work.

The style and practice of the work of our supervisory organizations remains a very serious issue. We have an enormous supervisory apparatus, but as yet no one has seriously worked on studying the style and system of its work. No one coordinates the activities of the supervisory agencies. Take, for example, the control and auditing service of the republic's Ministry of Finance. Many of the former workers of this administration have now been made to answer criminal charges. And this kind of thing has become possible chiefly because supervision over the activities of supervisory agencies is not on the required level with us.

It is necessary to make a precise analysis and to define the measure of responsibility of all supervisory agencies and persons, including the party committees, instructors of raykoms and gorkoms and instructors of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. It is the instructor who is the connecting link between the party committee and the local organization. He is obliged to be informed about all events and all affairs and to inform superior comrades and his committees about activities that are occurring and about possible activities -- both positive and negative.

In this respect, an improvement in the supervisory functions of bank organizations merits attention. It can be said candidly that not a single theft should pass by the attention of the workers of these institutions. Unfortunately, one frequently comes up against facts of a different nature, as occurred, for example, in Makharadzevskiy Rayon. Here, by mechanically correcting figures for many years, large amounts of state resources were stolen. Is it possible to believe that the bank worker did not notice anything here? Hence the conclusion that the degree of responsibility of bank workers, as of all supervisory agencies, has to be defined.

We have to demand a special sense of principle and vigilance and a special uncompromisingness toward any violations of the law from the workers of the agencies for the struggle against thefts of socialists property and speculation, the supervisory services of the Procurator's Office and so forth. One of the important elements in the work of the agencies of internal affairs is the district inspector's service.

The district inspector is a highly paid worker, an officer with a higher education who is invested with great trust and broad rights and who is responsible for creating model order in the sector entrusted to him. Unfortunately, not all of the district inspectors prove to be at the height of their position and not all of them report actual and possible violations of law and order, as occurred, for example, in Gardabanskiy Rayon, where many of the representatives of the law enforcement agencies were drawn into dirty combinations.

It is necessary to define the measure of responsibility of every inspector for the state of affairs in his sector and for the state of public law and order and the morale atmosphere. He does not have the right to show a cold-blooded attitude toward such outrages as the theft of state and personal property, crimes against the person and other antisocial acts.

A proposal: Perhaps it would be useful to work out a plan of overall checks for every rayon and city within precisely defined periods and with the enlistment of all services, including the supervisory services. And the dates should not be kept a secret; on the contrary, let people know about the expected check and prepare for it. This will increase the responsibility of everyone for the state of affairs in the work sector entrusted to him.

One more issue of principle -- the creation of a businesslike atmosphere, an atmosphere of frankness and honesty in every labor collective, in every institution, at every plant and factory and in every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, an atmosphere in which people are not afraid to speak the truth and make criticism. This is very important, for in those places where people succeed in creating this kind of atmosphere all kinds of misunderstandings and undesirable tendencies are virtually excluded. The party has a tested weapon always correct? Not always. There are instances when certain leaders are hostile to criticism, and every critical person is regarded as almost a conspirator. If criticism is regarded indifferently and scornfully, if a person is not listened to, he loses his faith in justice.

Until an atmosphere of trust and an atmosphere of justice that disposes people to tell the truth is created in every labor collective there can be no idea of any kind of preventive work or of any kind of healthy morale and psychological climate.

This, of course, does not at all mean that we ought to weaken our struggle against all kinds of demagogues and slanderers of all descriptions, against unhealthy elements, people for whom nothing is sacred and who see nothing good in our life.

A principled attitude toward the development of criticism and self-criticism has to be created in every party organization: on the one hand, a most attentive attitude toward all signals and complaints from workers and, on the other, a strengthening of the struggle against all kinds of slanderers and anonymous letter writers, people who try to see everything fallaciously, in a distorted mirror.

During his stay in our republic, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev had warm words about the positive processes in the economic and social life of our republic and about its moral and psychological atmosphere, and he noted that it will be necessary in the future, too, to untiringly show concern that the moral atmosphere in Georgia is clean, like our mountain air. We are still far from implementing this good wish. We still have many problems that disturb and trouble us. We have not yet achieved the desired result in establishing a healthy moral and political atmosphere in the republic.

We have to continue to strengthen international relations and create an atmosphere of genuine friendship and fraternity among peoples, and do better work with the international education of people and especially of the youth. Thanks to the wise leadership and the wise instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and L. I. Brezhnev personally, a great amount of work in the republic has been done in this direction, but a great deal still has to be done. We cannot be complacent about what has been achieved; we must constantly keep our hands on the pulse of the time, know the opinion of every person and show concern for educating him in the spirit of high respect for other nations and peoples and for their spiritual cultures.

One can note with satisfaction the positive work on the international education of the workers that is being conducted in Tbilisi, the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR's and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast. The measures that have been adopted here are producing good fruit. The negative phenomena that took place are receding into the past. We made certain miscalculations, but we have not been afraid to frankly acknowlege them and to tell people the truth. These omissions must not under any circumstances be repeated. We must continue to strengthen the trust among the peoples who inhabit our republic.

We are not far from an anniversary, a great festivity and a great event in our life -- the 200th anniversary of the establishment of relations of kinship between Georgia and Russia. This event is of great political and ideological significance. Everybody has to prepare for it most carefully, primarily, of course, our party organizations.

On the other hand, a greater sense of principle has to be shown in overcoming the recidivism of nationalism and chauvinism, and the struggle against all deviations from the Leninist nationalities policy has to be strengthened.

We must not retreat from sharp questions. And the tone here should be given by party workers. If some kind of difficult situation arises and if something is disturbing a person, a meeting with him should not be feared. Everyone has to be listened to, and correct decisions have to be made. All of this promotes the creation of a healthy, strong and clean moral and political climate.

And the meeting of the republic's party aktiv itself has become an example of such a principle and direct conversation and of such a clear atmosphere: No one here tried to embellish the situation but spoke about everything with a pure heart and as his conscience as a communist and as a person who took to heart our common cause demanded.

This is the chief achievement of the party organization of Georgia in the struggle to create a working and businesslike atmosphere in the solution of important party and state questions and to establish Leninist norms and a Leninist style in all spheres of life.

In conclusion, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze assured the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all of the workers of Georgia will do everything necessary to bring about a moral atmosphere as clean as mountain air in our republic.

Prosecutor General's Speech

WA241940 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report on USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov speech at Georgian party aktiv meeting]

[Text] Permit me first to express gratitude to the republic Communist Party Central Committee and Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze for the opportunity to take part in this party aktiv meeting.

The entire life of our party and country is now guided by the struggle to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. The ideas and decisions of the congress were further developed and the practical paths of their realization were determined in the striking, profound and all-encompassing speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We all remember the May days of last year, when Soviet Georgia and the republic Communist Party triumphantly celebrated its glorious 60th anniversary together with the entire Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the jubilee festivities, highly praised the republic's achievements in the social, economic and cultural spheres, which are inseparably connected with the activity of the Georgian Communist Party.

We are all gratified by the successful completion of the economic year and the fulfillment of the socialist pledges and wish the Georgian working people new achievements in fulfilling the plans for 1982 -- the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The organizing and political work being performed in the republic confirms as clearly as could be that the consistent strengthening of conditions of legality in all spheres of state and public life is a most important condition for an increase in the efficiency of the economy and the level of ideological work.

The struggle against negative antisocial phenomena -- bribe-taking and abuse of position -- a resolute and uncompromising struggle, which was developed in the 1970's under the leadership of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, contributed to the achievement of profound positive changes in all areas of the building of communism.

We now have a chance to speak not only of the actions that have been and are being undertaken in the republic to strengthen law and order but also to note the definite results they have engendered. We were further convinced of this during meetings in Tbilisskiy and Rustavskiy gorkoms, at the Rustavi foundry and at the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. And results, as we know, are the main indicator of any work.

However, it would be wrong today to discuss only what has been achieved. The business-like and exacting report delivered by Comrade G.V. Kolbin disclosed a program of great and intensive work to further strengthen legality and law and order in the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee has pointed repeatedly to the great harm -- material, moral and political -- that is done to the state by embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking, speculation and other negative phenomena that we have inherited from the old world.

Facts and examples eloquently show once again how vigilant we communists must be in the face of the relapses into a bourgeois mentality that characterize complacency and indulgence when it is a question of what is most sacred for us -- preservation and multiplication of public property.

The struggle against these negative phenomena is the business of all official authorities and voluntary organizations, all working people and all communists. Such is the demand of our party. And the Georgian party organization proceeds precisely from this, to which this republic party aktiv meeting also testifies.

Permit me to dwell on certain problems on which, we believe, a further rise in the efficiency of the fight against infringements of the law largely depends.

A firm policy is being pursued in the republic aimed at the eradication of embezzlement of socialist property, but many crimes of this nature are still being committed. We cannot yet speak of a decisive breakthrough in this matter.

These specific matters may be evaluated from various standpoints. We can speak of the great and strenuous work of the investigative machinery of the republic Prosecutor's Office and the MVD on exposing embezzlers. And, indeed, the investigators and their professional skill and persistence deserve positive marks.

But today it will evidently be more useful to look at these phonomena from another angle. Today, each of us must ask himself: Why has this happened? And what needs to be done to ensure that it does not occur in the future?

The very fact that for years criminals had an opportunity to appropriate public property with impunity and drag into their orbit and corrupt many people proves that our preventive mechanism is still suffering from considerable malfunctions. There are serious complaints in this connection about the work of the departmental auditing service and the state of control as a whole. After all, repeated audits and inspections were carried out at enterprises where the theft of public property had flourished for years, but the criminal machinations were not detected and the auditors not only did not impede the thieves but sometimes even helped them.

The republic Ministry of Finance Auditing Administration was also infected with bribe-taking. This chief financial control body was essentially excluded from the struggle to preserve socialist property, because in V.I. Lenin's words, where there is a bribe there is no policy or even the semblance of a policy.

Complaints also have to be made about the republic Prosecutor's Office in this connection. The Prosecutor's Office inadequately probed questions concerning the observance of legality by the republic Ministry of Finance and concerned itself insufficiently with how this ministry was using the powers it had been granted for putting an end to abuses in financial activity.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office instructed the investigative machinery to thoroughly ascertain the role of the auditing machinery in each case of embezzlement in the timely curtailment of breaches of the law and to adopt all measures, as far as instigating criminal proceedings, in respect to people who adopt a negligent, dishonest attitude toward the control functions that have been entrusted to them.

An unfortunate situation concerning the safekeeping of socialist property has come about on the Trans-Caucasus Railroad. Imported freight and foodstuffs, components and automotive equipment, fuel and other valuable national economic freight are being stolen. Much embezzlement is occuring on open lines and at stations from trains left unguarded.

Every second theft is perpetrated by the railroad transport workers themselves. Furthermore, whole criminal groups frequently operate. However, as a check recently carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee with the participation of the USSR Prosecutor's Office showed, the railroad's leadership has by no means in all cases drawn the appropriate conclusions from these shameful facts.

The Trans-Caucasus Transport Prosecutor's Office was organized a year ago. The period of its formation is over, and we have a right to expect that, together with the workers of the transport police, the workers of the Transport Prosecutor's Office will exert the maximum effort to contribute to the strengthening of legality on the railroad.

The party has imposed the task of bringing firm order to bear in trade, public catering and consumer services; putting a decisive end to machinations involving goods in short supply; and fighting against the acceleration of abuses in this sphere.

We drew attention to the following figure: One third of all major thefts is perpetrated in the republic by trade workers. Consequently, trade is the most vulnerable spot in this respect.

A great shortcoming is the fact that in places trade workers are polluted with dishonest people. The lessons of many criminal cases confirm that persons with previous convictions for mercenary crimes end up in materially responsible positions.

What conclusion suggests itself? It is necessary to hold more strictly to account leaders who ignore normative requirements and thereby knowingly or unknowingly facilitate a person who is somewhat of a thief.

A large detachment of inspectors -- both official and voluntary -- currently operates in the trade sphere. Unfortunately, the situation concerning observance of trading rules is not improving quickly enough. According to the official figures of many enterprises, there is virtually no defrauding of the customers here. Checks conducted by people's control inspectors and the law enforcement authorities, on the other hand, frequently uncover fraud in virtually every case.

The situation requires a considerable increase in the role and responsibility of the enterprise leaders, officials and the Ministry of Trade and Tsekhavshiri leadership for ensuring unswerving observance of legality and state discipline in trade.

New laws were recently passed in the republic on liability under criminal law for extortion and the violation of trading rules. It is important that these laws become an effective means of combating abuses in the sphere of trade and consumer service, that they be applied actively and that the working people see their effectiveness with their own eyes. It is essential from the very outset that we ensure the maximum preventive influence of the new legislation.

Questions concerning the observance of legality in the sphere of agricultural production demand special attention. Losses of the product of the field and the farmstead are caused to a considerable extent by lax management and a half-hearted attitude toward the preservation of public property.

For example, the loss from murrain in the republic amounted to several million rubles, whereas the guilty parties were fined only a small amount -- R44,000. Furthermore, and this is typical, the loss was penalized only at the request of the prosecutors. Some 230 legal advisers work in the republic Ministry of Agriculture system. In the space of a year, however, they did not prepare a single suit concerning compensation for the loss incurred by the state. Yet this work is the principal duty of the legal service. What, in this case, is the republic Ministry of Agriculture's legal service involved in?

Incidentally, this situation is typical not only of this but of other ministries as well.

A year ago we seriously criticized the republic Prosecutor's Office for a slackening of attention to the question of compensation of the state for material loss. The matter is now being rectified, and the prosecutors have stepped up theri work on bringing suit against the guilty parties. It is essential to continue to persistently increase efforts in this direction.

But the main purpose of any action by the procuracy is to increase officials' responsibility for the losses caused the state. Real compensation of loss is the direct and immediate obligation of the enterprises, establishments and organizations and their leaders.

Bringing suit for material redress against the guilty parties should become an effective means of combating breaches of state discipline and lax management.

"Losses do not come about of their own accord, they have specific culprits," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the jubilee festivities in Tbilisi. "We are not holding these culprits sufficiently responsible." We must draw the most effective practical conclusions from these instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

A most important statewide task is the strengthening of labor discipline. The increase in labor resources will decline somewhat in the 1980's. Therefore, much will depend in the development of our country's economy on their efficient use.

The important question of a decisive intensification of the struggle against loafers, drunkards and production disorganizers arises in this connection. We are obliged to make fuller use of available legal possibilities for strengthening labor discipline.

At the same time, I would like to draw your attention to the following point. Failing to use all the possibilities of education, the influence of the labor collective and all measures of stimulation (and the law provides for many of them), in a number of places enterprise leaders make very hasty decisions concerning a worker's dismissal.

Attention was drawn at the 26th party congress to the need for the eradication of such a phenomenon as parasitism, which is intolerable for the socialist society. Persons who are neither working nor studying committed every third crime last year in the Georgian SSR. With the problem of labor resources being exacerbated, the struggle against parasitism is not only a most important prerequisite for the recuperation of the moral climate but also a serious economic factor. It must be emphasized that a considerable amount of work is being performed in this field in the republic, but the situation requires the application of even greater effort for more palpable results to be achieved.

Comrade G.V. Kolbin's report analyzed the state of crime in the republic in detail and made a party-minded evaluation of the activity of the law enforcement authorities in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "An Improvement in Work to Maintain Law and Order and Intensify the Fight Against Infringements of the Law." A great deal of work is being done. The decline last year in certain types of serious crime should be noted as a positive phenomenon.

However, this does not provide any grounds for complacency and an easygoing approach.

The reduction in dangerous crimes, the category that causes the greatest concern among the working people, proves that the active, purposeful work being performed by party and soviet authorities, voluntary organizations, the police, the Prosecutor's Office and the courts is not going unnoticed and is a desire to do more. It is to this that we must constantly address ourselves.

The more so in that there are still many shortcomings in the work to combat crime. The criticism of the law enforcement authorities and, in particular, the prosecutor's office that was heard in the report and the comrades' speeches is justified, and the correct conclusions must be drawn from it.

The current stage demands a radical rise in the effectiveness of legal control by the procuracy and its orientation toward the end result of strengthening socialist legality. Yet reorganization in this direction is not proceeding quickly enough in a number of rayon and city prosecutor's offices. Manifestations of bureaucratism and excessive paperwork have not disappeared.

The work of the investigative machinery requires considerable improvement.

Instances of red tape and breaches of legality being permitted even in the investigation of criminal cases have not been eradicated. There are instances of an investigation being conducted on a low professional level. Inadequate use is being made of the educative possibilities of legal proceedings in a number of places.

The principle of the inexorability of liability for every crime committed is not provided for and not all crimes, including dangerous crimes, are solved in a number of places. Legality control by the procuracy has yet to become a totally dependable barrier to such violations and shortcomings and a firm guarantee of the citizens' rights and legitimate interests.

The elimination of all these shortcomings requires persistent and strenuous work. We have set ourselves the task in 1982 of taking a considerable step forward in improving the quality of the investigation and detection of crimes and enhancing the preventive impact of investigative work.

The collectives of the law enforcement authorities are working with desire and initiative. And this is the main thing. At the same time, we must not forget about persistent and daily work on training our personnel so that they are always distinguished by professional skill, honesty, incorruptibility, vigilance and scrupulousness.

It is very important that there be close interaction in the work of these authorities and that the joint efforts be aimed at solving the most urgent questions concerning the strengthening of law and order.

The entire work of the law enforcement authorities should be organized on the basis of extensive publicity and reliance on the labor collectives. They are called on to contribute actively to the accomplishment of the tasks determined by the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education."

The Georgian party organization is doing a great deal of fruitful work on the working people's international education and the study and molding of public opinion on various practical issues. And this is producing visible results. It is important that the preventive work of the law enforcement authorities be closely tied in with the solution of these questions. I refer to constant and purposeful work among the population and a further refinement of our communication with the public. A concrete expression of our close ties to the population should be the verification of each warning signal and complaint and a correct and timely response to them so that the citizens are assured that their petition or letter will be examined attentively and dealt with objectively and fairly. This should be an inalienable part of the work of all prosecutor's office employees.

I would also like to say this:

The time, life and the growing role of legality confront us with increasingly complex and responsible tasks, and one of the main ones is the ability to organize in practice and make full use of the possibilities for comprehensively solving questions concerning an intensification of the fight against negative phenomena and their prevention.

Great significance is attached in this connection to increased attention to the causes of and conditions contributing to breaches of legality and the formulation of measures to prevent them. The prosecutors regularly brief the party committees and soviet authorities on these questions and submit well-considered, cogent proposals. On the basis of material of the Georgian SSR Prosecutor's Office, the republic's directive authorities recently adopted a number of decisions aimed at further strengthening legality in various sectors of the economy and public law and order.

These questions have come to be examined more frequently at soviet sessions, in permanent commissions and at ispolkom meetings. In many instances, prosecutor's office workers deliver reports and briefings at such meetings.

The further enhancement of the role of the soviets in accomplishing the tasks of social, cultural and economic building and broadening their powers enshrined in the USSR Constitution and the laws promulgated on the basis thereof open great new possibilities for the soviets in the strengthening of socialist legality. And we are persistently orienting the prosecutors toward ensuring that full use is made of these possibilities and that interaction with the soviets is constantly strengthened and perfected.

Practice makes it possible for us to convince ourselves that the actions of the prosecutor's office for putting an end to violations of legality combined with the organizational measures of the directive authorities is the most effective way to combat infringements of the law and prevent them. Only in this way is it possible to achieve the more real and rapid elimination of the causes of and conditions contributing to infringements of the law.

Taking advantage of the occasion, I wish to thank the republic Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers for constant attention to the activity of the law enforcement authorities, including those of the prosecutor's office, the assistance that they are being rendered in their work and the exacting, party-minded approach to an evaluation of everything that they are doing.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium spoke simple, but profoundly meaningful words at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum: "We need to work better, compile plans better and fulfill them better, organize production better and produce better. In a word, work more efficiently. This is ultimately what is fundamental and decisive." We are also applying these instructions entirely to the activity of the law enforcement authorities in strengthening socialist legality and law and order. All our efforts and possibilities will be geared to this.

CSA REPORTS INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE IN FEBRUARY

PM231145 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 12, Mar 82 signed to press 16 Mar 82 p 6

[USSR Central Statistical Administration (CSA) report followed by unattributed EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA commentary: "USSR Industry in February 1982"]

[Text] The February plan for output sales volume was fulfilled by 100.4 percent.

By individual ministries, fulfillment of the total output volume plan in February 1982 totaled:

unionwide and union republic ministries and departments	percentage fulfillment of February production volume plan
Power and Electrification	100.1
Oil Industry	100.1
Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100
Gas Industry	102
Coal Industry	101
Ferrous Metallurgy	100.1
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101
Chemical Industry	96
Mineral Fertilizer Production	98
Power Machine Building	104
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101
Electrical Engineering Industry	102
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102
Machine Tool Building and Tool Making Industry	103
Instrument Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems	102
Automotive Industry	102
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	101
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	100.5
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	101

Construction Materials Industry	103
Light Industry	100.8
Food Industry	102
Fruit and Vegetable Industry	106
Meat and Dairy Industry	103
Fish Industry	104
Procurements	102
Medical Industry	96
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	98

For the machine building ministries, the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry and the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the figures cited are in accordance with the plan in terms of normative net output.

The figures by union republic (including industry under union jurisdiction) are cited below:

union republic	percentage fulfillment of February output sales plan
RSFSR	100.7
Ukrainian SSR	100.1
Belorussian SSR	101
Uzbek SSR	102
Kazakh SSR	100.9
Georgian SSR	101
Azerbaijan SSR	100
Lithuanian SSR	102
Moldavian SSR	103
Latvian SSR	100.3
Kirgiz SSR	102
Tadzhik SSR	103
Armenian SSR	101
Turkmen SSR	103
Estonian SSR	102

Production of the most important types of products in February 1982 totaled:

types of products	produced in February
Electric power -- billion kilowatt-hours	117
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	46.5
Gas -- billion cubic meters	39.1
Coal -- million tons	59.4
Steel -- million tons	11.5
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million tons	8.2
Steel pipes -- million tons	1.4
Iron ore -- million tons	18.6
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent) -- million tons	2.1
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	43.2
Sulfuric acid -- million tons	1.9
Caustic soda -- thousand tons	219
Synthetic resins and plastics -- thousand tons	326
Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	99.5
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	5.0
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.0
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	169
including with digital program controls -- units	851
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	51.1
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts -- million rubles	373
Computer equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	286
Oil apparatus -- million rubles	17.5
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	62.4
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- million rubles	117
Mainline diesel locomotives -- thousand horsepower	318

Mainline electric locomotives -- thousand horsepower horsepower	325
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	4.7
Motor vehicles -- thousands	176
including:	
trucks	64.2
automobiles	105
buses	7.1
Tractors -- thousands	46.0
Agricultural machines -- million rubles	255
Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production -- million rubles	180
Grain-harvesting combines -- thousands	8.7
Excavators -- thousands	3.4
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers) -- million dense cubic meters	29.9
Paper -- thousand tons	408
Cement -- million tons	8.3
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises -- million cubic meters	8.3
Slate -- millions standard pieces	595
Textiles, all types -- million square meters	909
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- millions	134
Leather footwear -- million pairs	61.1
Meat (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons	609
Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons	234
Edible fish products including tinned fish -- million rubles	440
Butter (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons	48.9
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons	1.9
Margarine products -- thousand tons	118

Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons	211
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.6
Chinaware and earthenware -- million rubles	66.4
Radio receivers -- thousands	696
Television sets -- thousands	650
including color sets	234
Refrigerators -- thousands	481
Washing machines -- thousands	317
Motor cycles and motor scooters -- thousands	92.7
Furniture -- million rubles	536

Commentary on the summary

The results of industry's work in February this year have been summarized. They attest that the labor collectives of industrial associations and enterprises, launching socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, have achieved new successes in fulfilling the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1982.

Many enterprises have managed to overcome the backlog permitted in January. Industry as a whole fulfilled the February plan for the volume of sales of output by 100.7 percent. The plans were fulfilled by all union republics and most industrial ministries.

Among fuel and energy complex sectors, high growth rates were assured in the gas industry. Gas extraction rose by 7 percent in comparison with February last year, with 1.2 billion cubic meters exteacted above the plan. The plan for February and the supplementary target for coal extraction were fulfilled. Meanwhile, the planned oil extraction target was underfulfilled.

Ferrous metallurgy associations and enterprises coped with the February plan for the overall volume of output. However, the 2-month plan was underfulfilled by an increased amount. The sector failed to cope with the targets for the production of pig iron, steel smelting and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals.

The chemical and petrochemical industries produced more diesel fuel, fuel oil and vehicle tires than envisaged by the plan. However, the planned level of production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic rubbers, plastics and some other types of products was not ensured. The February plan was only fulfilled 96 percent by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and fulfilled 98 percent by the Ministry of Fertilizer Production. They also underfulfilled the January-February plans by an increased amount.

The machine building ministries, all of whose production associations and enterprises have transferred to planning and evaluating activity in terms of the normative net output indicator, coped with the February plan in terms of normative net output. The monthly targets for the production of metal-cutting machine tools, electric locomotives, passenger cars, automobiles, tractors and some other types of products were overfulfilled. Instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware worth nearly R10 million were produced above the plan and oil apparatus worth R700,000 were produced above the plan.

While fulfilling the plan for the total volume of production, many machine building ministry associations and enterprises did not fully cope with sales targets taking into account the fulfillment of contracts and pledges for deliveries of products. Thus, production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry undersupplied products worth R170 million in the first 2 months of this year against contracts and orders accepted, those of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry undersupplied products worth R66 million and those of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building undersupplied by R63 million. Violations of contracts and pledges for the delivery of products were due, among other reasons, to shortcomings in production and labor organization and poor use of internal production reserves.

While fulfilling the total production volume plan by 101 percent, some associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and the Wood Processing Industry failed to cope with the February targets for producing commercial timber, lumber, pulp and paper. While fulfilling the plan by 103 percent for the volume of production, associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry undersupplied the planned amount of cement and window glass.

The monthly plan for the production of cultural-consumer and households goods was successfully fulfilled. There was above-plan production of furniture worth R18 million and of china and earthenware worth R1 million.

The first quarter of the jubilee year is now drawing to a close. Collectives of industrial associations and enterprises must substantially raise the pace of production growth, particularly for those types of products in which a backlog has been permitted since the beginning of the current year. It is necessary to propagandize on a broader scale and introduce the experience of advanced enterprises more actively in labor organization and production administration and to strive to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 plan targets.

COAL MINISTER CITES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

PM021219 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7, signed to press on 8 February, carries on page 2 a 3,000-word interview with USSR Coal Indusry Minister B.F. Bratchenko entitled "Main Avenues of the Coal Industry's Development." Bratchenko admits that the coal industry "as a whole" did not cope with the 1981 plan targets and he outlines the causes of and measures for overcoming this failure. He particularly stresses the expansion of mechanization and opencut working. After outlining the ministry's attempts to spread good competition experience, Bratchenko describes the implementation of new pay and bonus rates and the need for increased production. He blames other sectors for failing to supply the coal industry with the raw materials it needs to develop and improve.

BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION -- Here in the Soviet Union gas output in January and February increased by 6 percent against the level reached in the same period last year, according to the Ministry of Gas Industry. The increase was largely secured by the development of new fields in western Siberia. This country accounts for 1/4 of world gas production. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2000 GMT 7 Mar 82 LD]

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION -- The first million cubic meters of natural gas have been extracted at the Strelkovskiy deposit in the Sea of Azov. Vladimir Plotnikov reports that the new deposit is close to the Arabat spit. The drilling platform is unique in its ice-resistant foundations, necessary because of the action of large amounts of breaking ice in Spring. From the platform a gas pipeline has been laid along the seabed to a gas collection point on the spit. At present, half the fuel extracted by the fields of the Chernomorneftegazprom Association comes from the Strelkovskiy deposit. Its share will increase in the current 5-year plan. The geologists have found a place for another platform of the same type. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Mar 82 LD]

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA GIVES STOCKRAISING DATA

PM231105 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 82 Signed to Press 16 Mar 82 p 19

[Unattributed survey: "Stockraising on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-February 1982.

The country's stockraisers are performing strenuous work to complete the livestock's wintering and to fulfill the plans for the production and sale of output to the state. Despite difficulties caused by 1981's unfavorable weather conditions, many farms, by organizing work efficiently, expending fodder carefully and fattening in a sensible way produced more meat and milk than over the same period last year. Throughout the country as a whole the basic indicators improved somewhat, although in a number of sectors the lag has not yet been overcome. We cite the USSR Central Statistical Administration data for stockraising.

I. Stockraising Production Output

In January-February this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the output of livestock products:

Indicators	January-February 1982	January-February 1982 as percentage of January-February 1981
Production of meat (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand tons	2552	95
of which:		
Cattle	1616	93
Hogs	601	92
Sheep and goats	62	104
Poultry	273	109
Gross Milk Yield -- thousand tons	7200	95
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	255	95
Eggs obtained -- millions	7697	101
Average egg yield per laying hen	32	100

Meat production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes was somewhat lower than in January through February 1981. The gross milk yield was also less. At the same time, workers in the dairy units of the Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Kirgiz and Armenian SSR's achieved an increase in the output of this product.

Egg production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-February 1982 by comparison with January-February 1981 increased by 95 million. There was an increase in this produce on the farms of nine union republics, the exceptions being the Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of output purchased	Purchased in January-February 1982	January-February 1982 as percentage of January-February 1981
Livestock and poultry (in live weight) -- thousand tons	2467	95
Milk -- thousand tons	5939	97
Eggs -- millions	7454	102

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms for January-February 1982 was somewhat lower by comparison with January-February 1981.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 365 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down by 155,000 tons. At the same time, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya, Tulskaya, Smolenskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts; the Bashkirskaya ASSR; Moskovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kurskaya, Saratovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Orenburgskaya, Sverdlovskaya and other oblasts increased sales of this produce.

The sale of eggs to the state in January-February 1982 increased by 136 million compared with January-February 1981. The greatest increase in purchases of this produce was assured on the farms of the Tadzhik, Uzbek and Georgian SSR's. In the RSFSR, egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya, Kostromskaya, Bryanskaya, Omskaya, Vladimirskaya, Voronezhskaya, Vologodskaya, Leningradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Orenburgskaya and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products for the Union Republics

January-February 1982 as percentage of January-February 1981

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	95	95	101	95	97	102
RSFSR	97	96	102	97	97	102
including:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	94	97	103	95	99.5	103
Ukrainian SSR	93	94	100.4	93	94	102
Belorussian SSR	95	105	102	95	116	102
Uzbek SSR	108	105	109	107	108	109
Kazakh SSR	75	91	99	70	92	100.1
Georgian SSR	102	92	103	105	95	107
Azerbaijan SSR	109	103	98	110	100	99
Lithuanian SSR	94	99	108	104	124	102
Moldavian SSR	164	88	95	172	88	91
Latvian SSR	92	90	100.5	91	91	98
Kirgiz SSR	75	101	91	67	101	97
Tadzhik SSR	96	99	109	92	100.8	110
Armenian SSR	96	100.6	102	93	103	101
Turkmen SSR	104	97	91	96	107	94
Estonian SSR	98	82	98	97	86	104

In addition, in January-February 1982 the procurement organizations purchased 110,000 tons of milk and 77,000 tons of livestock on the population's private farms.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 March 1982 there were 90.6 million head of cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 594,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million, showing an increase of 143,000. The hog population was 54.6 million. There were 124 million sheep and goats. Poultry numbered 669.8 million, showing an increase of 20 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except Georgia. The farms of Bashkir, Chuvash, Udmurt ASSR's, Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays, and Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Permskaya, Ryazanskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kaliningradskaya and a number of other oblasts allowed a reduction in the cattle population. At the same time the farms of the Kalmyk ASSR, Orenburgskaya, Vladimirskaya,

Kalininskaya, Orlovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Tomskaya, and Amurskaya Oblasts and the Karelsian ASSR increased their cattle population.

The hog population increased on the kholkhozes and sovkhozes of six union republics, the exceptions being the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia and Estonia. Murmanskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kostromskaya, Belgorodskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Dagestan ASSR increased the pig population.

Novgorodskaya, Ryazanskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Volgogradskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Sakhalinskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy and Primorskiy Krays, and the Mari, Chuvash, Tatar, Buryat and Tuva ASSR's reduced the hog population.

The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistana, Armenia and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR, the farms of Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya, and Permskaya Oblasts and the Mari and Chuvash ASSR's reduced the number of sheep and goats.

The number of poultry increased on the farms of 10 union republics, the exceptions being Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Estonia.

Stockraising is a shock front in the countryside. The leading stockraising unit workers, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, are making every effort for the organized completion of the wintering and are stepping up the struggle for high indicators for production and procurements of livestock products and for the overfulfillment of the 1982 targets. Socialist competition is being launched everywhere for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the land of the soviets.

'DIFFICULTIES' FOR SOVIET AGRICULTURE SURVEYED

LD232220 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary from the "Soviet Panorama" program]

[Excerpts] The difficulties confronted by Soviet agriculture are the subject of our first item. The Soviet Union produces two-thirds of its grain crop in regions of so-called hazardous farming. Some farmlands suffer from excess water, others lack it. In many regions the temperature falls markedly when the grain crop is beginning to show and it rains abundantly at harvest time. Only 1 percent of Soviet crops receive the ideal amount of water, whereas in the United States 50 percent of the farmlands are in this situation, with only 1 percent in areas with deficient irrigation.

As a rule West Europe faces no such difficulties. This is why the 1976 drought was described there as the disaster of the century. In the USSR, however, an average of 2 years out of every 5 are bad for farming. There are years in which the fall in grain production as a result of the vagaries of the Soviet climate amounts to 1.5 times the annual grain yield of a country like Canada. [as heard]

However, in regions with comparable farming conditions, the USSR has a higher grain yield than, for example, the United States. The USSR is the world's main corn producer. Indeed, we are not short of grain for human consumption. There is only a shortage of grain for livestock feeds, which causes a delay in meeting the growing need for meat. This problem is in the process of being solved.

The USSR also faces considerable difficulties with such an important agricultural product as cotton. The USSR's cotton-producing areas are the northernmost in the world. Still, the USSR alternates with the United States at the top of the league table of cotton-producing countries.

The socialist system of economic management helps us to overcome the objective climate difficulties faced by the USSR.

In the period since the beginning of the implementation of the CPSU's agricultural program grain and meat production rose in the USSR by about 50 percent. However we must still resolve a series of problems concerning the supply of meat and dairy products to the population.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-22 MARCH

LD240154 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 20 and 22 March. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 March

The mass sowing of corn began today in Turkmenia. This year 40,000 hectares have been alloted to this crop. The sowing will be carried out through industrial technology on almost half of this area. Machinists in Tadzhikistan are completing the preparation of machinery for sowing work; 32,500 tractors have been overhauled. (0304 GMT)

22 March

Moisture retention work is in progress in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast in Kirgizia. All farms in the republic take this task very seriously this year because this winter's snowfall was several times lower than the average. (0300 GMT)

The valley of the Shaydan-Say River in southern Kirgizia will serve as agricultural land from now on. A large antimud system commissioned 3 months ahead of schedule today will block the path of mountain streams. Over 50,000 hectares of pasture land is being reliably protected from mud in Kirgizia. By the end of the 5-year plan antimud systems will have been built in all mountainous parts of the republic. (1130 GMT)

Winter crops are being top-dressed in Saratovskaya Oblast. However, most of the acreage, 4.5 million hectares, has been set aside for spring crops. (1200 GMT)

Mass field work has begun in all of Kirgizia's valleys. Some farms have already completed the sowing of perennial grasses, oats and barley. Mechanizers are planting wheat. The soil is being prepared for the sowing of corn. This year Kirgiz farmers hope to produce almost 1.4 million tons of grain, 600,000 tons of sugar beets and 150,000 tons of cotton as well as other crops. (1430 GMT)

KISILEV, NURIYEV DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD232334 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Today, at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee a meeting was held between Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with leaders of ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex and a number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic. They discussed questions relating to the need to improve the supervision of agricultural production, to raise the efficiency of farming and livestock raising and to increase the production and procurement of agricultural produce.

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATION SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- A communication satellite Molniya-3, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today for ensuring the operation of the system of long-range telephone and telegraph radiocommunication, transmission of programmes of the Soviet national television to the points of the Orbita network and international cooperation. Its on-board relaying equipment ensures the operation of the system in the one centimetre wavelength.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with an apogee of 40,615 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 656 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The period of the satellite's revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, inclination of the orbit, 62.9 degrees.

The communication sessions through the Molniya-3 satellite will be carried out in accordance with the preset programme.

FURTHER DETAILS ON CHUYKOV FUNERAL, OBITUARY

Kulikov Attends Funeral

LD231614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Today the working people of Volgograd and soldiers of the garrison saw off on his last journey Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and twice hero of the Soviet Union.

The biography of Chuykov is linked closely with the heroic history of the town on the Volga. Here, in the years of the civil war in the battles at the approach to Tsaritsyn he commanded a regiment as a young man of 19 years. In the battle for Stalingrad he commanded the 62d Army which stood firm in the Volga front.

The garrison officers' house, where the coffin with the body of Chuykov stands, is draped in mourning. The stream of people is endless. Working people from the plants and construction sites, veterans of the great battle on the Volga, young people -- inheritors of the glory of the defenders of the hero-city -- have come to bid farewell to the legendary commander. In the guard of honor stand members of the government commission for the organization of the funeral.

To the sound of funeral music the coffin with Chuykov's body is taken out of the officers' house. The procession sets off for Mamayevo Kurgan along the avenue where the fiery and outstanding 62d Army passed in the days of the battle on the Volga. By their bravery and exploits its soldiers turned each house into an impregnable fortress. Fierce battles blazed at Mamayevo Kurgan. Here was the first command post of the 62d Army, just as here, in accordance with Chuykov's wish, it was decided to bury the legendary commander alongside his friends from combat.

Thousands of Volgograders, soldiers of the local garrison, veterans from all over the country, gathered at the funeral meeting. It was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgogradskiy Obkom; Army General Altunin, Army General Lashchenko and (Poznyakov), a steelworker from the Volgograd "Red October" metallurgical works and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, whose father died in the battle in defense of Stalingrad, spoke warmly and with feeling about the deceased.

The funeral meeting is over. En route to the burial place the funeral procession passes by the eternal flame which burns in the Hall of Military Glory. The hymn of the Soviet Union rings out. The coffin with Chuykov's body is lowered into the grave. An artillery salute thunders. Paying military respects to Marshal of the Soviet Union Chuykov, military detachments pass through the square of grief of Mamayevo Kurgan in precise formation.

Chuykov Obituary

PM241321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, prominent Soviet military leader and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, died 18 March 1982 after a serious, prolonged illness.

The Soviet people and their armed forces have suffered a heavy loss. A glorious hero of the Great Patriotic War who devoted all his energy and knowledge to the cause of defending the socialist motherland and strengthening its defense capability has departed this life.

V.I. Chuykov was born 12 February 1900 in the village of Serebryanyye Prudy in Moskovskaya Oblast, into a peasant family. He began his working life as a fitter in Petrograd. In 1918 he volunteered for the Red Army. In 1919 he became a member of the Communist Party. During the civil war, as a regimental commander, he was active in the fighting on the south, east and west fronts.

After graduating from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy he worked as a military adviser in China and held responsible command and staff posts in the forces of the independent Red Banner Far Eastern Army and the Belorussian Special Military District. In 1939 he was appointed army commander and took part in the liberation campaign in western Belorussia. From 1940 to 1942 he was military attache to China.

V.I. Chuykov's participation in the Great Patriotic War is a vivid chapter in his life story. He commanded the legendary 62d Army, which staunchly and courageously defended Stalingrad and took part in major offensive operations and in the liberation of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Poland. Acting on the most important salients, troops under V.I. Chuykov's command set examples of heroism and staunchness in defense and boldness in attack. In the course of combat operations V.I. Chuykov's military talent and great organizational capacities were revealed to the full. In battle he was always distinguished by exceptional courage and valor and an unbending will to achieve the set goal.

In the postwar years V.I. Chuykov held the posts of Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Commander of the Kiev Military District, Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces and USSR Deputy Defense Minister, and USSR Civil Defense Chief. From 1972 he was engaged in responsible work in the Defense Ministry.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov made a worthy contribution to increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness and strengthening the socialist state's defense capability. Possessing a broad military outlook and rich combat experience, he shared them generously with his subordinates.

V.I. Chuykov took an active part in the country's socio-political life, was a delegate to many party congresses and was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the second convocation onward.

In all sectors which the party entrusted to him V.I. Chuykov displayed party principles, great industriousness, sensitivity and attentiveness toward people.

His outstanding services to the motherland were evaluated highly by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was twice awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and was awarded nine Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, four Orders of the Red Banner, three Orders of Suvorov 1st Class, the Order of the Red Star and many medals, as well as foreign orders and medals.

The memory of Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, a true son of the Communist Party, courageous soldier and military leader and ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, will always be preserved in the hearts of army and navy servicemen and all Soviet people.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, N.A. Shchelokov, M.A. Yasnov, M.P. Georgadze, G.F. Sizov, L.S. Kulichenko, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, S.I. Rudenko, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Varennikov, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, M.M. Zaytsev, I.A. Gerasimov, A.S. Zheltov, P.I. Batov.